

In Meeting With Mrs. Meir

Kreisky Proposes UN Run Center

(Continued from Page 1)
a glare at the 300 journalists crowded into his conference room. "Well, it was the first time for me."

There were three alternatives. Just to walk, which meant certain death for the hostages. Or to let the Arabs leave with their hostages, which meant certain

death for the three Jews. Or we could have started shooting, then all of them would have been dead.

"We chose another way. And I believe that if one wants to save Jewish lives, then one has to begin with those lives that are most immediately threatened."

Furthermore, he had been

following the pattern set by other governments which have released indicted murderers to Arab terrorists holding hostages, he went on.

Mr. Kreisky flushed when an English-speaking journalist asked if he would agree that his decision was "a victory for blackmail."

"No," Mr. Kreisky shot back. "This was a victory for humanity."

Asked for his reaction to charges that the closure of Schoenau will encourage terrorism, he criticized actions of other governments under terrorist pressure.

"This question is justified but it has been put far too late," he said.

Some time ago, "murderers were released under pressure before their sentencing," he said, in a clear reference to West Germany's release of Arab terrorists involved in the Olympics massacre.

"The difference here is that people were released before they could commit bloody deeds," he said.

The chancellor said his decision did not mean he is closing Austria's borders to Jews. In transit, but merely saying they must move on quickly once they reach here.

"Austria is the only country in Europe which has been willing to let more than 100,000 Jews from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union pass through on their way to Israel," the chancellor said. "Everyone criticizes us, but no one suggests that other countries should help share some of our burden."

Warning by Guerrillas
BEIRUT, Oct. 2 (UPI)—The Palestinian guerrilla group that kidnapped the Jewish migrants in Austria Friday today threatened the Austrian government with further guerrilla action if it backs down on its promise to close down transit facilities for the Soviet migrants.

Under the headline "Warning to Austria," the pro-guerrilla newspaper Al-Moharrir published a statement from the group calling itself "Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution."

"Should the Austrian government decide, after the Meir visit, to back down and yield to pressure," the statement said, "this would constitute a very serious stand and the government and people of Austria will have to bear full responsibility for the consequences."

'Thank You' Message
CAIRO, Oct. 2 (UPI)—Minister of Tourism Ismail Fahmy will fly to Austria tomorrow with a "thank you" message from President Anwar Sadat to Chancellor Kreisky for his decision to end group transit facilities for Israel-bound Soviet Jews, government sources said today.

Earlier this year Iceland requested a revision of its defense treaty with the United States and indicated that it would even consider withdrawing from NATO unless a solution emerged in the dispute with Britain. The 1951 treaty between Iceland and the United States provides for American use of the base at Keflavik, from which American surveillance aircraft help shadow Soviet nuclear ballistic-missile submarines.

American and NATO officials expressed relief at the British agreement with the United States Secretary-General said he hoped the London meetings would result in a "satisfactory settlement of the issue presently dividing two allied countries."

British Position
In refusing to recognize the 50-mile limit, the British government has argued that Iceland should abide by an interim ruling of the International Court of Justice, which asked Reykjavik to hold off enforcement of the new restrictions pending a final decision on the merits of the case. The British are also arguing that both sides should await the findings of

the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, which is expected to meet next year to discuss fishing limits.

Icelanders, angry at continued fishing by British as well as West German trawlers within the 50-mile area, argue that their survival is at stake. Fish and fish products make up more than 80 percent of Iceland's exports, and Reykjavik says cod and haddock are disappearing too fast from offshore waters.

Any interim solution that emerges from the prime minister's talks here is expected to involve limits on the catch by British trawlers. In the last series of negotiations, the British offered to keep the annual catch to 145,000 tons, as against 170,000 in the last year.

Brandt Tries To End Row
(Continued from Page 1)
Bonn consular rights over West Berlin residents.

The Wehner interview appeared to bring into the open the fact that other governmental leaders disagree with this tough approach, and it provoked a loud outcry from the Christian Democrats that Mr. Wehner had "stabbed his own government in the back." In fact, the dispute became so noisy that Mr. Brandt was forced to cut short a visit to the United States and return home Sunday.

The matter then marked time until Mr. Wehner's return to Bonn today. Upon his arrival, he announced to reporters that his remarks had been twisted out of context, that he fully supports the government's position and that there is no dispute between him and Mr. Brandt.

Later, the chancellor took essentially the same line in addressing the Social Democratic parliamentary caucus. But nowhere in his speech did he reconcile the apparent conflict between calling off his Prague visit and Mr. Wehner's criticism of that tactic in the Moscow interview.

Nor did Mr. Brandt spell out whether Bonn still insists on recognition of its right to represent West Berlin institutions. Instead, he talked all around the point, saying that West Germany does not want to "take advantage of" the four-power agreement and intends to fulfill its treaty agreements with Eastern Europe according to both "their letter and spirit."

Cold-War Policies
He also said there was no intention to let the Czechoslovak treaty and the negotiations with Hungary and Bulgaria "with the on the vine" and added that his Cold-War policy would not be burned around or replaced by old policies "out of the cold-war era."

This vagueness left political circles here sharply divided in their interpretation of his meaning. But most sources took his word as a sign that the Brandt government has become convinced that the Communist countries would not give in on the consular question and is now seeking to climb down from its earlier hard-line stance.



Harold Wilson addressing the Labor party congress.

Wilson Outlines Labor Plans For More Control of Economy

(Continued from Page 1)
threat to party unity over nationalization appeared to have disappeared.

Mr. Beun, likely to be industry minister in a new Labor government, spoke strongly in support of the principle of state ownership, saying, "If we do not own and control them [the big companies] they will own and control us."

Paper Program
Labor's new solidarity was also emphasized by Mr. Wilson. He reminded delegates that Labor's drastic proposals would remain a paper program unless Britain elected a Labor government in the national vote expected in the autumn of 1974 or early 1975.

This second day of the Labor conference strongly suggested that the party's closing of its ranks was easing the threat of a new split which might have proved electorally disastrous.

If the present mood continues, it could pose a challenge to the ruling Conservatives, now beset by internal strains and criticism—

Britain Yields to Icelanders, Agrees to Pull Out Frigates

(Continued from Page 1)
fished in the disputed area," Mr. Heath said in his message.

Generally described as the "cod war," the dispute has been no laughing matter to the two nations, the United States or NATO. As it grew more bitter in recent months, the political unity and even the maritime security of NATO appeared in jeopardy.

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France Asks UN For Full Debate On Its A-Tests
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 2 (UPI)—France moved yesterday for a full UN debate in which to defend its nuclear tests in the Pacific last summer.

The French delegation raised the issue as a new subject for the current General Assembly session during an organizational meeting of the 125-nation Special Political Committee. France was roundly criticized by Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific countries for holding the tests, which took place at a remote Pacific island.

NATO Panel Urges Europe A-Arms Unity

Kissinger Welcomes Committee's Findings

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP).—Creation of a unified Western European nuclear-arms force to help spread the burden of defense inside the Atlantic Alliance was recommended today by a NATO study group.

The nuclear force, which would pool the existing French and British weapons systems, was proposed as part of a long-range plan in a study that took two years to complete.

This long-discussed and politically sensitive European nuclear projection was coupled with emphasis on maintaining American nuclear power for overall protection of NATO plus "sufficient North American conventional forces in Western Europe" to supply "credible deterrence" now that the Soviet Union has achieved strategic nuclear parity with the United States.

The recommendations were made by the Committee of Nine, representing the North Atlantic Assembly, which is composed of parliamentarians from the 15 NATO countries. Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R.-N.Y., who is chairman of the committee, and Rep. Wayne L. Hays, D., Ohio, discussed the report at a press conference here. The Assembly will consider the report at its next meeting in Ankara Oct. 21-27.

Kissinger Statement
Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger welcomed the general theme of the report, without explicitly endorsing its specific proposals such as the call for a European nuclear force.

In a statement issued through a State Department spokesman, Mr. Kissinger used the occasion of the report to revive the Nixon administration's emphasis on the linkage of defense, political and economic issues in Atlantic Alliance strategy and co-operation.

The United States was outmaneuvered on its linkage concept earlier this month when the nine Common Market countries produced their unified declaration on future relations with the United States, with no mention of the overlapping interests. Bargaining now is under way to try to compromise the differences, with the next meeting set for Copenhagen on Oct. 18.

President Nixon's projected European trip avoids the outcome of these negotiations and another set of negotiations with NATO on an intertwined set of principles.

Mr. Kissinger, in his comments on the Committee of Nine report, said he "shares the committee's strong beliefs that the [Atlantic] relationships must be strengthened through more equitable defense burden-sharing and a sounder understanding of the interplay between our security, political and economic relations."

Sen. Javits told newsmen that if Europe wants "a nuclear deterrent of its own, that is fine with us." But Sen. Javits also pointedly noted that U.S. support for nuclear forces in Europe first has to overcome "the falling away of France" from participation in the NATO defense system, which he said, "we most severely deplore."

For long-range objectives, the report said: "The European and North American members of the alliance should begin to plan now for the systematic coalescence of Western Europe's defense capabilities—including nuclear arms—in order that Western Europe can serve as an equal partner allied with the United States and Canada by the North Atlantic Treaty in the continued commitment to common defense in the 1980s."

Funds Are Voted For Radios Free Europe, Liberty
WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—The House today passed and sent to the White House a bill authorizing \$50.2 million to keep Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty operating for another year.

The House vote was 313 to 90. The bill, which has been passed by the Senate, would create a board for international broadcasting to supervise the spending and review the functions of the two radios, which are based in West Germany and broadcast to the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries.

Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D., N.Y., argued that the continued operation of the radios is important because it is the only way to go to the Russian people word of what their intellectual dissenters are saying and doing.

But Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D., N.Y., said the radio operations are no longer needed and could prove to be harmful to hopes for détente between East and West.

Rep. Ogden Reid, D., N.Y., said the former regime in Poland might still be in power had not RFE given the people of the country news of uprisings in different cities.

Russia Endorses Rebels
MOSCOW, Oct. 2 (UPI).—The Soviet Union said yesterday it had extended diplomatic recognition to the rebel movement that last week proclaimed independence from Portuguese Guinea.

The title hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred on the Soyuz-12 cosmonauts, Tass news agency said today. Vasily Leasarev and Oleg Makarov, who spent two days in earth orbit last week, also received the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star medal, the agency said.

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New Case of Cholera Reported in Naples
NAPLES, Oct. 2 (AP).—Health authorities reported a new cholera case here today after 17 days during which the outbreak had appeared under control.

The latest victim was a man hospitalized Sunday. Cholera has stricken 137 persons in Naples and its area in 35 days, killing 15.

Weather
ALBANY... 19 51 Fair
ALBUQUERQUE... 19 51 Fair
ANCHORAGE... 20 77 Fair
ATLANTA... 16 51 Fair
BALTIMORE... 16 51 Fair
BOSTON... 16 51 Fair
BUREAU... 16 51 Fair
CHICAGO... 16 51 Fair
CINCINNATI... 16 51 Fair
COLUMBIA... 16 51 Fair
COLUMBUS... 16 51 Fair
DENVER... 16 51 Fair
DETROIT... 16 51 Fair
EL PASO... 16 51 Fair
FORT WORTH... 16 51 Fair
HOUSTON... 16 51 Fair
JACKSONVILLE... 16 51 Fair
KANSAS CITY... 16 51 Fair
LAS VEGAS... 16 51 Fair
LOS ANGELES... 16 51 Fair
LONDON... 16 51 Fair
MADEIRA... 16 51 Fair
MANAGUA... 16 51 Fair
MONTREAL... 16 51 Fair
MOSCOW... 16 51 Fair
NEW YORK... 16 51 Fair
NEWARK... 16 51 Fair
OSLO... 16 51 Fair
PARIS... 16 51 Fair
PORTLAND... 16 51 Fair
RADIO... 16 51 Fair
ROME... 16 51 Fair
SALT LAKE CITY... 16 51 Fair
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SAN JUAN... 16 51 Fair
SEATTLE... 16 51 Fair
SPRINGFIELD... 16 51 Fair
TAMPA... 16 51 Fair
TOKYO... 16 51 Fair
WASHINGTON... 16 51 Fair
WASH. METRO... 16 51 Fair
YAKIMA... 16 51 Fair



GOTTA HORSE?—What a taxi is to busy businessmen in the world's major cities, so a horse is to their counterparts in small town of Alice in South Africa. Umbrella is useful in the sun as well as the rain.

Ehrlichman Says Nixon Got Approval on Ellsberg Tactics

(Continued from Page 1)
shortly after the Pentagon was made public. At a meeting, Mr. Ehrlichman

planned the President emphasized the importance of the and "in substance" told Kro "Look, Bud, if you ever need to see me, I'm available to you."

The original approach, Ehrlichman said, was for group to gather and analyze secondhand information provided by other government agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

But Krogh and Young became dissatisfied with the information and proposed that they do a "first-party investigation." Ehrlichman said, in particular, the Plumbers wanted to see Liddy and Hunt to "Cairo" and see if they could develop some facts which Krogh felt badly needed. Mr. Ehrlichman explained.

Later, the following exchange took place between Mr. Ehrlichman and the district attorney who was questioning him. Q. Now when this new process came into being, it seems to be characterized as do-it-yourself approach as distinguished from a coordinating approach. Would you agree with that observation?

A. It was a fallback. It was a last resort. Q. Did the President know about this change of approach?

A. Yes, he did. Q. Did he specifically approve it?

A. Yes, he did. Mr. Ehrlichman then described the proposed mission to CIA as "a quiet investigation of facts," and he was as whether he associated that investigation with the express "covert activity." His answer "I would think so, yes."

The former White House aide said that the President had authorized "covert" investigation, was no thought to it they would be criminal. I understand questioning, Mr. Ehrlichman conceded that the Plumbers were not expressly told to refrain from illegal acts.

"I don't know that any [illegal] activities were expressly imposed on them," he asserted. "I don't think a body said, 'Now don't go there and break the law, something of that kind.'"

During his appearance before the Senate Watergate committee last July, Mr. Ehrlichman insisted that the Ellsberg burglary was well within the bounds of the President's obligation of the President. And it is likely that the former indicted in the case would argue that their actions were justifiable in the name of national security.

The Texas deal, involving the granting of at least \$3 billion for pipeline construction, calls for liquefaction of Siberian gas to the East Coast of the United States. A parallel venture planned by Occidental Petroleum Corp. envisages the shipment of East Siberian gas to the U.S. West Coast.

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مركز المواصلات

U.S. Rations Propane, Plans To Limit Home-Heating Oil

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The White House today imposed a mandatory allocation system on supplies of propane gas and said that a mandatory allocation system for home-heating oil will be put into effect "in the near future."

John A. Love, director of the White House's Energy Policy Office, said that the mandatory allocation programs are necessary "to ensure that no home or hospital is without adequate heat and light this winter."

Mr. Love said that when they come, they will include not only home heating oil but all of the "major fuels," which include diesel fuel, kerosene and fuel.

Another administration proposal, to bar switching from coal to oil or high-sulfur fuels to low-sulfur fuels, remained under study and was expected to be adopted.

Charles D. O'Donnell, Mr. Love's deputy, said that the action was delayed only by the need to issue an environmental impact statement, as has been done, and a review comments on it.

He said adoption of the no-switching rule will probably occur within a few weeks.

The mandatory allocation systems are based on the distribution pattern of the fuels during the last year, Mr. Love said.

Priority Users

However, the allocation systems include provisions for priority distribution to users, in particular need, such as home heating in New England and the Upper Midwest, where winters are severe.

Mr. Love said that the attempt to distribute fuels fairly by voluntary cooperation from the petroleum industry has been a failure and that mandatory allocations are "necessary and appropriate on a short-term basis."

He said fuel shortages are expected this winter "and perhaps over the next few years," hinting that "short term" may be a very flexible phrase.

The fuel-allocation plans do not directly affect the prices of the products involved, which are still under the Phase-4 controls of the Cost of Living Council.

Price Controls

But Mr. Love said he has urged the removal of petroleum price controls and told a newsmen conference that "although 'painful,' would stimulate an increase in supplies while discouraging demand and thus attack fuel shortages at both ends."

Mr. Love said the programs will be administered by the Interior Department.

He said some details of the heating-oil program are not yet available, but the decision to apply it is being announced "to let consumers and distributors know that positive action is being taken."

An administration source said President Nixon approved heating-oil allocation two weeks ago but delayed action while reviewing the situation to see how extensive allocations must be.

The source said the allocations probably will not extend to gasoline and other non-oil products.

Humphrey Won't Run

SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Oct. 2 (AP)—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D. Minn., says he will not seek the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976.

He said that seeking the presidency would be "breaking a pledge to my wife."



SKYLAB-2 PHOTO—Snow-covered volcanic cone in New Zealand which Skylab-2 scientist-pilot Owen K. Garriott described at the press conference at the Johnson Space Center yesterday. One can note the absence of snow on the adjacent lower peak.

Skylab Astronauts Still Tired, But Adapt Quickly to Earth

HOUSTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Skylab-3 astronauts said today that they were still experiencing feelings of weakness or "tired blood" from their 59 1/2 days in space weightlessness, but said they were rapidly readapting to earth.

The astronauts, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Maj. Jack R. Lousana and Dr. Owen K. Garriott, held their first news conference since their mission's end on Tuesday of last week. They said that they have less energy and tire more quickly than they did before their space trip.

"It's been a bigger strain coming back than I thought," said Capt. Bean, the mission commander. "I feel a little bit weaker than when I left. I feel like I've got tired blood."

Dr. Garriott said that he and Maj. Lousana jogged a mile each yesterday, "but at a much slower rate than three months ago."

Maj. Lousana said that it took him only hours to lose the feeling of heaviness and light-headedness which he first experienced after returning to earth, but added, "I feel a little less energetic and I'm more tired."

No Serious Problems

Capt. Bean, however, said that the astronauts notice a daily increase in their strength as their bodies readapt to gravity. No serious problems are expected to linger, he added.

"We are physically getting back to where we started," Capt. Bean said.

The Skylab-3 commander said that they got into the proper routine of exercise, sleep and food after about 35 days in space and felt very good.

"We seemed to hit a groove and felt we could have stayed there indefinitely," said Capt. Bean. "The Skylab-3 crew should be able to go for an indefinite length of time."

The Skylab-3 crew is to begin a 56-day mission aboard the space station next month.

Capt. Bean had high praise for the work of Dr. Garriott, who was the first scientist-astronaut and the first solar physicist to fly into space.

He said Dr. Garriott viewed phenomena differently from the viewpoint of his shipmates, both of whom are pilot-astronauts, and contributed much to the mission's scientific success.

Sold on Scientists

"I think the mission would have been 50 percent less productive without Owen along," said Capt. Bean. "I'm really sold on these scientist-astronauts. There's no substitute for having a variety of types up there."

Capt. Bean said the three experienced occasional flare-ups of irritation, but "it was like a family argument."

"We at times got a little sharp with one another. We fussed a bit at each other on occasion," he said. "You could see it coming. It would happen and then it would go away."

Leftist Opposition To Ask Censure of French Cabinet

PARIS, Oct. 2 (UPI)—France's leftist opposition groups said today they will put before the National Assembly a joint censure motion this week in a bid to topple Prime Minister Pierre Messmer's cabinet.

The Communist, Socialist and left-wing Radical groups made the statement at the start of the fall parliamentary session.

Although the ruling Gaullist coalition's strength was whittled down sharply in the assembly elections last March, the Gaullists, with 265 seats, are expected to defeat easily the censure motion in the 400-seat lower house.

The motion was drafted to show the leftists' determination to harass the government at every opportunity and force a general domestic and foreign policy debate which Mr. Messmer has refused, opposition sources said.

The vote will be held next week.

Heart Recipient Dies in France

PARIS, Oct. 2 (AP)—André Lefrançois, 40, who underwent a heart transplant operation on Friday, died today. Death was attributed to malfunctioning of the heart, rather than rejection of the transplanted organ.

The death of Mr. Lefrançois, a gardener, was the third failure for Prof. Daniel Guillemet out of five transplants since January.

Brezhnev Visit To India Set Next Month

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2 (NYT)—India announced today that Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev will make an official visit here next month.

A statement by the Indian government said that Mr. Brezhnev "will make a friendly official visit" in late November at the invitation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. No specific date was announced.

Mr. Brezhnev's trip will be the first official visit of a Soviet leader since August, 1971. At that time, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko signed a 20-year Indo-Soviet friendship treaty that lent Soviet support to New Delhi in the crisis with Pakistan over East Pakistan, which three months later gained independence as Bangladesh.

Only four days ago, the Soviet Union announced a "loan" of two million tons of food grains to India. Details of the loan were not disclosed, but Indian officials stressed that the Soviet government made the offer to help India cope with its current food crisis.

The Soviet Union is India's largest supplier of military hardware, and further arms sales are likely to be discussed by the two nations, especially in view of India's nervousness over U.S. weapons sales to Iran.

The extent of Soviet involvement in India is a delicate subject that both nations brush aside. It is known that there are about 5,000 Russians in India—diplomats, technicians, advisers and journalists.

Trade volume has increased from about \$2 billion in 1963 to about \$505 million in 1972. Last year, a senior Indian official said that "the fastest-growing segment of foreign trade" had been with the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc nations.

Yet, since India's independence, the United States has provided the bulk of economic assistance, reaching more than \$9.1 billion.

India's recent warm relationship with the Soviet Union has proved politically unsettling here. Government critics contend that India's nonaligned position has diminished and that the New Delhi government has become an apologist for the Soviet Union.

U.S. Sets Bond For Beckwith

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 2 (AP)—Byron De La Beckwith, tried twice but not convicted in the 1963 slaying of civil rights leader Medgar Evers, was ordered held under \$100,000 bond yesterday on federal charges of carrying a bomb.

Mr. Beckwith, 52, was arrested by New Orleans police on Thursday as he drove into the city. Police said he had a ticking time bomb, three rifles, a pistol and ammunition with him.

Federal authorities charged him the next day under a provision of the Gun Control Act of 1968, which bars possession of an unregistered explosive device. He also faces three state charges with total bond of \$83,500.

Walter Lippmann, 84, Has Brain 'Accident'

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (WP)—Walter Lippmann, the retired columnist and political commentator, suffered a "cerebral vascular accident"—either a stroke or a cerebral hemorrhage—today and was hospitalized in critical condition.

Mr. Lippmann, 84, was in the intensive care unit of New York Hospital.

8 Die in Brazil Crash

BELEM, Brazil, Oct. 2 (UPI)—A DC-3 belonging to a Brazilian regional airline exploded and crashed trying to make an emergency landing at Miraflores, in the Amazon region municipality of Itaituba, killing all eight persons aboard, authorities said yesterday.

Collins Hats

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Persian Gulf Power Struggle

U.S. Official Reports Russia Has Sent 12 Superjets to Iraq

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP)—The Soviet Union has sent about a dozen Tu-22 supersonic jet bombers to Iraq within the last few weeks, according to top Pentagon officials.

The action marks the first time the Russians have given the twin-engine, 1,000-mile-an-hour jet to any nation, and it has aroused government concern both in neighboring Iran and in Israel.

Sending the planes appears to be part of the continuing power struggle in the oil-rich and potentially volatile Persian Gulf region. That struggle has led to a substantial arms race in the region in recent years, with the Russians most recently pumping arms into Iraq and Syria—rather than Egypt—and the United States selling apparently even greater quantities of weapons to Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia.

Pentagon officials say the "best guess" is that the Tu-22s—which have a range of 1,400 miles—are meant to stay in Iraq. But they do not rule out the possibility that the craft may be on an extended "training exercise" and will leave shortly.

The movement of the jets, which are much faster and more capable than any of the Soviet aircraft previously given to Arab countries, was disclosed by Deputy Defense Secretary William F. Clements in little-noticed remarks Friday before a civilian group visiting the Pentagon.

Questioned about the Middle East, Mr. Clements said the Russians had "put supersonic bombers in Iraq that were never there before."

Mr. Clements is the former head of Sedco, a Texas oil-drilling contractor which has substantial business ties with Iran and which recently formed another joint venture with an Iranian oil group that includes members of the shah of Iran's family.

During the last 18 months the United States has sold Iran about \$2.5 billion worth of arms, and negotiations now are going on to sell that country some of the most advanced new U.S. fighters, the F-14 and F-15.

Mr. Clements, through a spokesman, has pledged to "remain aloof" from any Iranian arms deals because of his continuing ties to Sedco.

Signal to U.S.

Pentagon officials generally view the arrival of the Russian planes as both a signal to the United States to slow down sales to Iran—sales which include hundreds of F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers—and a move to improve the Soviet position in the Gulf, where the United States seems to have more numerous and more stable friends.

It is also believed that the stepped-up arms deliveries to Iran may have provoked a demand by Iraq that the Russians do something to beef up Iraq's strength.

Pentagon officials confirm that the Russians, in another warning to Iran, have conducted about 20 reconnaissance flights over that country since the beginning of the year, according to an Associated Press report on the situation.

The Iraqis have some older and much slower Russian medium bombers, but few experts credit the Iraqis with the ability to

Move Reported To Add Arabic As UN Tongue

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 2 (Reuters)—Arab member nations are prepared to pay more than \$3 million a year to have their language added to English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese as an official language of the UN, informed sources said yesterday.

The sources said Arab foreign ministers and chief delegates agreed on the move at a meeting behind closed doors in New York on Friday. They are expected to submit a formal proposal to the General Assembly.

Libya, which recently refused to process aliens' passports unless they contained an Arabic translation of data, was said to be behind the initiative and willing to pay the bulk of the costs of putting it into effect.

Kabul Ex-Premier Called Suicide

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2 (AP)—Former Afghanistan Premier Mohammed Hashim Miewandwal has committed suicide while under arrest on charges of conspiring against the country's military-backed government, according to Radio Kabul.

Mr. Miewandwal thus became the first prominent Afghan whose death has been acknowledged since King Mohammed Zahir Shah was deposed in a July coup d'état. Officials have said that fewer than 10 persons died in the coup, mostly soldiers killed accidentally.

Mr. Miewandwal, who was premier from 1966 to 1967, and other former military and civilian officials were arrested on Sept. 20 and charged with plotting a counter-coup.

Ortoli Sees U.S. Aides

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI)—The president of the Commission of the European Economic Community, François-Xavier Ortoli, today discussed forthcoming trade negotiations and international monetary problems with U.S. government officials.

Iran Reveals Plot Against Shah's Life

12 Suspects Held, Said to Be Marxists

TEHRAN, Oct. 2 (AP)—Security forces have uncovered a kidnapping and assassination plot against the shah of Iran and his family, a government spokesman said today.

A government statement said that 12 suspects, two of them women, have been arrested and were now awaiting trial. The 12 persons were identified by the spokesman as being "Marxist Communists" and members of the outlawed Iranian Tudeh (Communist) party.

The spokesman said that the plotters included film makers, cameramen and newspaper reporters. The plotters allegedly put a watch on the shah's palace at the Caspian Sea resort of Nowshahr and at the residence of Princess Fatiemeh, the shah's younger sister, where the shah and empress visit frequently.

The suspects also allegedly planned to kill or kidnap the shah's granddaughter, Princess Mahnaz, the spokesman said, adding that they kept a watch on her residence and that of her father, Ardashir Zadeh, former foreign minister and present ambassador to Washington, who was recently in Tehran to report to the shah.

The government spokesman claimed that one of the alleged plotters, film maker Reza Allah Zadeh, was due to receive a prize from Empress Farah and Crown Prince Reza, 12, for a children's film at a forthcoming ceremony in a Tehran cinema.

He said that some of the plotters, being cameramen, had access to the shah and royal family and that one of the terrorists, Teufour Bathali, confessed that they planned to shoot the shah while filming an official ceremony, or to assassinate him with explosives.

The spokesman said the plotters' plan also included a scheme to kidnap the shah, 53, Empress Farah and Prince Reza and hold them against the release of Marxist political prisoners.

The suspects were said to have confessed that the royal hostages would have been killed if the demands had been turned down.

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Watergate and Defense

One area in which Watergate, by sapping President Nixon's prestige and power, might have had catastrophic results was in the field of national defense. Not that the President's policies for the country's security were necessarily correct at every point; they were and are open to legitimate criticism and correction. But Watergate coming on top of Vietnam might have created chaos at a point where chaos could have been fatal. Interestingly enough, this did not occur.

The threat to the defense establishment was many-sided. A long, vain war had created widespread suspicion of the military-industrial complex; what it recommended—and, concentrated in the Department of Defense it was the necessary source of any professional security program—was viewed skeptically. Moreover, détente was in the air—the major potential adversaries, China and the Soviet Union, seemed to have passed from positive hostility through aloofness to an approach to friendliness, and beginnings had been made in the limitation of strategic arms.

Then there was a heated economy, which certainly did not need infusions of government money for arms, and a high tax structure which many resented. If more money was to be spent out of the taxpayer's pocket, let it go, the public mood appeared to say, for domestic priorities—for health and housing, education and conservation. Pull back the troops from overseas, cut back on expensive development and con-

struction of weapons, let allies take care of themselves, ran the rhetoric—there was always Fortress America.

This coalition of isolationism, economy and devotion to ideals of social betterment at home might have seemed less powerful had President Nixon retained the moral authority given by his victory in November. With that largely dissolved by Watergate, what would Congress do about defense?

In fact, Congress is doing much the same in this field as might have been expected before Watergate. It is insisting on economies, but they are less sweeping than many feared and many others hoped. The Senate clearly wants a reduction of troop strength in Europe, but the House seems ready to modify a stand which the Senate itself has modified. In other words, the United States will remain militarily strong—certainly strong enough to give the President what he needs for negotiation on multilateral arms controls and on the status of American troops overseas.

Cynics may see in this the intrinsic strength of the military-industrial complex, a strength superior to the accidents of politics. Others will argue that it is the American system, of which the complex is servant rather than master, which has prevented a serious collapse. At any rate, the business of government is continuing despite political confusions, and America cannot be counted out of international decisions because of domestic uncertainties.

Mr. Agnew's California Speech

There are no atheists in foxholes, and, as it seems, there are no anti-civil libertarians under criminal investigation. We listened to the Vice-President's eloquent assertion of the rights of the accused the other day, just as we have listened to various administration Watergate defendants' assertions of the importance of their constitutional rights, and only wished that these men had been as eloquent on the subject when the rights of others were at stake. How good—and how important—it would have been to hear Mr. Agnew's disquisition, say, in the wake of the May Day troubles or on the eve of the Black Panther trial in New Haven. Saturday, the Vice-President told a nationwide TV audience that he did not believe he could get a "fair hearing" before a grand jury or a petit jury in Baltimore because the "well has been most successfully poisoned." Three years ago when President Kingman Brewster of Yale suggested that black revolutionaries could not get a fair hearing under our judicial system, Vice-President Agnew recommended that he be fired.

Let us be clear about this: so far as his new found commitment to certain constitutional protections of the individual is concerned, Vice-President Agnew is on sound ground. What makes his California speech so troubling is the fact that he now seems determined to exploit and cheapen these very serious concerns with the same kind of reckless, self-serving political rhetoric that marked his earlier forays into national political life—a technique, incidentally, which he disavowed in the 1972 campaign as having been foisted upon him. It was one thing for Mr. Agnew a short while back to complain about those leaks and indiscretions which were bringing supposedly secret investigatory material to public attention. It is quite another for him to mount a personal attack on the head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, Henry Petersen, suggesting that Mr. Petersen is pursuing this investigation only for base reasons of self-interest. When the Vice-President contends that the prosecutors in his case are corrupt and that the witnesses against him are self-serving perjurers—adding, in passing, that Mr. Petersen is an incompetent loser of cases—he can hardly be said to be striking a blow for orderly process or the dignity of the system of justice or the rights of the accused. He can only be said to be trying to manipulate public opinion in his favor at the expense of anything in his way.

Surely Mr. Agnew must realize that opinion

in the United States is very mixed and uncertain on the subject of his present dilemma. People who do not count themselves among his natural constituency or his usual admirers are troubled by the manner in which the case against him seemed so suddenly to materialize and by its relationship to the President's own troubles and by the clearly Byzantine atmosphere within the administration surrounding Mr. Agnew's plight. And they are troubled by those erosions of his rights as the object of a criminal inquiry.

On this score, the Vice-President has every right to be "powerfully annoyed," as we put it some weeks ago at the start of this affair, if those in charge of the investigation have acted carelessly or unprofessionally. But two wrongs will not set this matter right. If Mr. Agnew wishes to demonstrate his own seriousness, responsibility and good faith, and to take advantage of the reservoir of genuine concern that exists, he will not do so by indulging in the kind of cynical, contemptuous and defiant nonsense that he made use of in his Saturday speech. If he is genuinely concerned about undocumented allegations made against him by nameless accusers or by anonymous second-hand sources, he does little credit to his argument by replying in kind. It is one thing for him to claim—and rightly so—the rights and presumptions accorded the ordinary citizen. It is quite another for him to exploit his high office by means not available to ordinary citizens in an effort to fire up a partisan constituency in his behalf. There is more than one way, in short, to generate prejudicial pretrial publicity.

What is urgently needed now, in our view, is less talk about unfairness—for there has been unfairness on both sides of this case—and the speediest possible resolution of the matter in the courts of law. It is only by way of orderly safeguarded processes of justice that Mr. Agnew can get his due: a fair and conclusive determination of the merit of any charges made against him. The Vice-President has complained that those processes are being undermined by the behavior of the prosecution. Precisely the same can be said of his own attempt to avoid the jurisdiction of the courts to take refuge behind the claims of constitutional immunities allegedly inherent in his office, and to cast doubt on the integrity and the motives of attorneys and prospective witnesses.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Austria Yields

The decision of the Austrian government to yield without a blow to the Palestinian demand to end transit facilities for Jews emigrating from the Soviet Union is risky and highly questionable. That doesn't mean that the Austrians should have sacrificed the lives of the hostages without much ado, but

regrettably there is no sign whatsoever for them having seriously tried to solve the problem before succumbing. This attitude can only encourage the Palestinians in their use of hostages and blackmailing and that is something for which no one can feel grateful to the Austrian government.

—From Het Parool (Amsterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 3, 1898.

NEW YORK.—Coming on the heels of the victory over Spain, there seems to be a division of opinion on the state of our armed forces. One side wants outright disarmament and the other, more articulate in detail, says that a regular army in which political favoritism and jobbery have no part is far superior to a volunteer army drawn from democratic elements more prone to command than to obey.

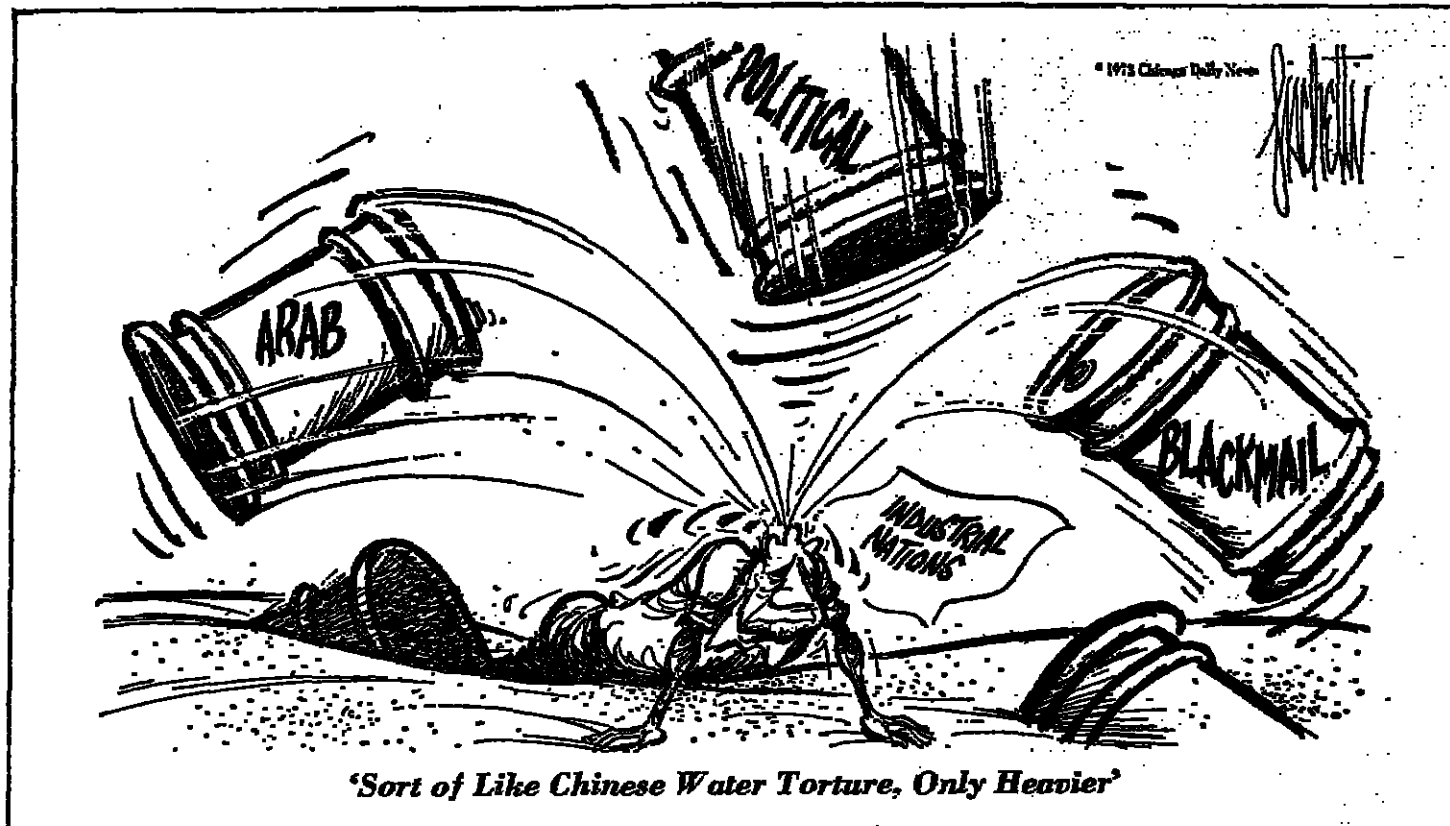
Fifty Years Ago

October 3, 1923.

NEW YORK.—French life as it exists in the Latin Quarter, at Giverny and in a provincial village is the setting for a new film "A Woman of Paris," produced by Charlie Chaplin, which made Broadway roar last night and elicited praise from newspaper critics. There was one who was so lavish in his praise that he said in the future Chaplin may influence the making of every important film play.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

555 555 555



China and the Permanent Revolution

By C. L. Sulzberger

PEKING.—A journalist is fated to follow the advice given by a Shanghai friend to Teilhard de Chardin: "Write about China before you have been there too long; later you would break your pen."

No ill-prepared Westerner, lacking language background, cultural roots and a comparable tradition of historical grandeur and national suffering, can hope to approach with any understanding the immensity of this land, its heritage, its aspirations. Yet this very impossibility is thrust upon a reporter.

On Monday, the Mao Tse-tung regime celebrated its 24th anniversary as sovereign of the oldest, largest nation-state. October was the birthday of the Chinese revolution, the most important consequence of World War II, just as the Russian Revolution was the major result of World War I.

Successive Purges

Each was Marxist, violent, and triumphant only after a bloody civil conflict and successive ideological purges. Each, also, chose a different road. China, based itself as firmly on the dreams and requirements of the agricultural peasantry as Russia sustained the aspirations of industrial workers.

The discord that has erupted between these two great revolutionary powers over their own differing dreams, their rivalry as neighbors and as international forces, has become perhaps the most significant fact of this century's latter half.

Paradoxically, the primordial significance of the new China is the continuation of its thrust for change combined with the durability of the leaders. Chairman Mao and his chief lieutenant, Chou En-lai, took the helm after more than two decades of constant struggle.

Mao, at 80, with Chou at 75 still at his right hand, remain today in charge of this fascinating country's destiny. It is as if Lenin, the first brilliantly successful Marxist practitioner, had still been governing the Soviet Union in 1941 when it was invaded by Nazi Germany.

In Tight Straits

When Chairman Mao, almost a quarter century ago, assumed control of China, it was in far tighter straits than the Russia relinquished by the defeated czar. China had no unity; it was a land of clans and warlords. The ideology bequeathed by Sun Yat-sen's 1911 uprising was disparate and confused.

In 1949 this was a realm of famine, beggars, alternating floods and droughts, typhus, plague and above all humiliated, ruined peasants, saddled with the corruption of a disintegrating feudal system, misery, servitude and foreign domination.

The Maoist revolution destroyed this feudal heritage and replaced it with nationhood, dignity and pride. Even a swift glimpse affirms the wisdom of Teilhard de Chardin's friend. One can write this about China without breaking one's pen.

When Maoism assumed charge China was poorer than Pakistan, India or Indonesia, with a per capita food ration one-fifth of France's and an average longevity less than half of America's. Yet today this is a vibrant power, struggling slowly but successfully to create a better life. Its citizens are for the first time adequately clothed and fed, proud of their international status, confident of their security, overwhelmingly literate and healthy.

Like all mass upheavals, these achievements cost a heavy price.

In blood and suffering. But Maoist China has resolutely followed its own road, rethinking the economic, mental and political organization of the largest country on earth without copying either the fat-dripping West or dogmatic Russia.

As a result China is forging its leadership of the underdeveloped Third World ignoring both super-power blocs, a nation still mounted on bicycles but initiated into secrets of the atomic-missile age. Mao's two big innovations were the decision to base China's society on peasants, rather than technicians, workers or trad-

itional intellectuals, and acceptance of a need for permanent revolution, renewing itself by an irregular pulse.

Radical Thesis

The latter is a most radical thesis, transcending Thomas Jefferson's unstated belief that the tree of revolution must from time to time refresh itself with the blood of tyrants. Chairman Mao sees that victorious revolutions create their own favored, governing elite, what the Yugoslav Milovan Djilas called the New Class.

Therefore Mao has determined

that, whenever necessary, each successive new class must be uprooted and discarded. As he told an Albanian delegation six years ago: "The building of socialism cannot be accomplished in one, two, three or four cultural revolutions. There must be many others."

China this week is celebrating a midstream hiatus along an almost endless do-it-yourself revolution, conscious that ceaseless movement carries within it the risk of ceaseless instability, but also conscious that this is the price of progress on a scale the world has not hitherto known.

Letters

Blackmail in Austria

The Austrian government's decision to discontinue its help and cooperation for Jewish emigrants en route to Israel and to close the transit camp near Vienna is incomprehensible and dismaying. The reports available create the impression that it was not so much the terrorists' demands but pressure by the Arab ambassadors in Vienna and their blackmailing of the government's precarious situation which achieved this extraordinary result.

The authorities found it appropriate to honor the promises extorted from them: They did not make use of an opportunity to seize the terrorists after they had released the hostages and were about to board the aircraft and they still insist on carrying out their declaration concerning the transit facilities. There is neither vindication nor remorse for this conduct in the international law governing agreements.

More importantly the solution adopted creates some ominous prospects for the future. Apart from the potential hardship to thousands of emigrants created by this decision, the encouragement furnished by the present Austrian government to international terrorism in general and to the Palestinian guerrillas in particular is inescapable. At a time when there was justified hope that responsible Arab circles including some governments were withdrawing or re-examining their support for violent extremists, the Austrian government found it necessary to upgrade the terrorists and their methods by making far-reaching political concessions and by declaring that it feels bound to carry out promises made to violent criminals under duress.

There is good reason to believe that, by giving in to the demands, the Austrian government not only attempted to get a difficult situation off its hands but at the same time to conveniently rid itself of the entire problem of the transit of Jewish refugees, which is likely to create further difficulty and expense. The government's hope to remove the problem from its territory by trying to win the extremists' favor is likely to be disappointed. It has given a clear message that it is susceptible to blackmail and will give in to demands made under the threat of violence. Chancellor Bruno Kreisky now scoffs at experts who point out the disastrous long-term consequences of the government's action. He and his colleagues will nevertheless be held responsible for the casualties of future terrorist attacks provoked and encouraged by their irresponsible decision. It is to be hoped that the international community will express its disapproval and abhorrence for the present Austrian government's action in unequivocal terms.

CHRISTOPH SCHREUER, Salzburg.

'Costa Concrete'

The New York Times editorial "Costa Concrete" (NYT, Sept. 26) presents an unfair generalization regarding the so-called "defacement" of Spain's Mediterranean coast.

True, much of the area, including parts of the Costa Brava, the Costa Blanca and the Costa

del Sol, has suffered an ugly blight of "better-skelter" building and development (not all of Spanish origin), some of which has resulted in serious environmental deterioration and decay.

But there are many communities, and Nerja in Málaga Province is a good example, where alert and concerned local governments, aware of the past experience suffered along the coast, have instituted building and zoning restrictions designed to forestall what in fact has become a world-wide epidemic.

Strong and enlightened officialdom, intent on achieving well-planned and well-administered local communities, may yet save at least some of us from the encroachments of bulldozers and concrete.

HOWARD SILVERPARK, Nerja, Spain.

Overweight

I've rarely been able to find much of a point in William Buckley's drolleries rambling but he presented (NYT, Sept. 23) an amusing and appropriate attack on airline baggage overweight charges. One only wishes he had used that same length of column against a more obvious flaw in airline procedure—that which allows people who wish to bomb, hijack or massacre their fellow passengers easy access to them.

Mr. Buckley might suggest that crew members flying a particular carrier be designated to check baggage, leaving their own lives in jeopardy should they err; or persuade flight crews to boycott nations which pay bribe money, or deal lightly with captured terrorists.

DAVID PAULSEN, Tel Aviv.

Wrong Tide

It was very astonishing to read (NYT, Sept. 30), under the headline: "Shuttle Gets U.S. Promise of More Aid," when the reporter stated: "President Nixon ended two days of talks with President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. It is a well-known fact that since the permanent Pakistan constitution came into force last month, Mr. Bhutto holds the post of prime minister, whereas the president of Pakistan is Chaudhry Fazal Elahi."

MOHAMMAD AZIM KHAN, Islamabad.

Getting the Truth

If Vice-President Agnew is not guilty, why do his lawyers attempt to block the federal grand jury investigations in Baltimore? Why are his lawyers thrashing about trying to find the easiest way out for their client? If, as Mr. Agnew says, all those leaks are damned lies, he should welcome the grand jury investigation to prove his innocence.

I admit my standard of morality, honesty and honor may be obsolete. We have a President who will not come out in the open to prove his innocence. If indeed, he is innocent, and a Vice-President who resorts to a gambit: an investigation by the House of Representatives.

Meanwhile, these two so honest men—according to their "rights"—are literally swamped to law, yet, who are ready to prove anything their clients want proven. In my day, an innocent man needed only one good and hon-

est lawyer to prove his innocence. If he was innocent!

Old though I am, I think my confusion represents the confusion of the American people. Please pardon the old saw: "Where there is smoke, there must be some fire." I have come to the depressing conclusion that we shall never get the truth from our President and Vice-President. Shall we then just let them down and take it? Shall we give up our prerogative—the prerogative of the People?

Has the United States reached its peak? And if it has, are Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew the seeds for its destruction? This is a solemn question, to be answered solemnly. To be answered honestly. We cannot escape this question.

EDNA E. THORNTON, Alpharetta, Suffolk, England.

The Chile Coup

The New York Times editorial on Chile (NYT, Sept. 27) has all the elements of a compromising opportunism that makes one wonder what newspapers really stand for. Is it a matter of condemning the junta or of sympathizing with the dead, the injured or both? Or is it a matter of conveying your sentiments without fear that you might not satisfy every one of us readers?

Few of us have any illusions about Greco-Latin-American military-dictatorship-type power trips. You reason well to conclude that the situation is ominous; you wish ("Chilean enterprises" and prisoners included) a more humane handling of it. You go as far as seeming sincere, and then comes the second thought: have we gone too far?

I am afraid one cannot help a military dictatorship (and its victims) by advising it to desist and become a "military democracy" or hope for peace at gun point. Given our age and experience, we should all know this by now.

J. S. PONSECA, Paris.

Battle of the Sexes

Self-styled male chauvinist "S.F." of Brussels (NYT, Sept. 25), listed Jack as the only sport where the girls might prevail, given equal footing for all. S.F. forgot a few where the girls are winning right now: horse racing (as jockeys, where permitted), dog showing (as handlers), equestrianism, small boat sailing and road racing. And would S.F. care to lay some Russian wagers in diving and single figure skating if those ever had been permitted?

RICHARD M. WRIGHT, Park.

London Bomb Attack Foiled By Firm's TV, Alert Official

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—A need-circuit TV camera and a man who played catch with a bomb were credited today with foiling an attack on a London company reported to be supplying the British Army in Northern Ireland.

The camera and officials of Allen International, which makes electronic security equipment but is denied that it is used by the army in Ulster, provided the police with a "good description" of the man planting the bomb.

The police said the description would be extremely important in their hunt for these persons. There have been 54 bomb attacks in London and other English cities in the past six weeks. The police have accused the Irish Republican Army, which is fighting to drive Britain from Northern Ireland.

Man Pledges Fast to Death in Dublin Jail

DUBLIN, Oct. 2 (AP)—Gerry Hare, sentenced today to one year in prison for being a member of the Irish Republican Army, has vowed to fast to death to protest his imprisonment.

Mr. Hare made his vow as the Irish government refused to accept responsibility for any of the men, including Mr. Hare, from their hunger strike in Dublin's Mountjoy Prison.

IRA sources claim that the man has refused food for 19 days and has lost 10 pounds (4.5 kilograms). He is now being kept in a cell with other political prisoners.

The man, 33, a journalist, was arrested at Dublin's Special Criminal Court under emergency powers which require only the opinion of a senior police officer to detain a person.

Belief is stated that the man is a member of the IRA, which is banned in the United States.

Proxmire Repels Muggers While Jogging Home

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI)—Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., yesterday fought off two muggers while jogging home in a park near the Capitol Hill.

Last year Sen. Proxmire, a physical fitness fanatic, bluffed two men out of robbing him when he claimed to have terminal cancer.

This time, the police said, he was slightly injured when one of the youths beat him with a stick as the senator, 57, grappled with him before the pair fled. The man, aged 14 and 15, were arrested 25 minutes later when Sen. Proxmire identified them from a police car in which he was cruising the neighborhood.

The two were charged under federal law with assault on a member of Congress. They also were charged with intent to commit armed robbery.

The senator said one of the boys beat him on the side and thighs with a stick. "I finally grabbed the stick and dragged him out into the street," Sen. Proxmire said. "I broke off part of the stick."

8 Injured in Blast Explosion in Small County

BELFAST, Oct. 2 (UPI)—A bomb explosion in a small County Down town today wounded several persons and two blacks in a town 12 miles away badly damaged a Roman Catholic church.

An army spokesman said a bomb inside a truck injured at least eight persons in Cookstown, 12 miles west of Belfast.

A few hours later, two bombs planted outside the church in the immaculate conception and the other planted in the street, blasted part of a street away. An army spokesman said there were no casualties.

In another bombing, a blast hit a packed bar near a town, 25 miles southwest of Belfast, injured a number of persons, at least two seriously, police said.



GREAT DAY—Paavo Nurmi winning the 1,500-meter run on July 10, 1924, in the Olympic Games in Paris. Just over an hour later he ran in and won the 5,000 meters. He also established Olympic records for the two events.

Paavo Nurmi, 'Flying Finn,' Is Dead in Helsinki at 76

From Wire Dispatches
HELSINKI, Oct. 2.—Paavo Nurmi, 76, the leading distance runner of the 1920s, who broke 26 world records and won nine Olympic gold medals, died here today after a long illness.

Always a hero in his own country, the "Flying Finn" last appeared on the track carrying the Olympic torch on his final lap for the 1952 Olympic Games in Helsinki. His statue stands near the Olympic Stadium here.

Mr. Nurmi participated in the 1920, 1924 and 1928 Olympics, where he won six individual golds and three team golds. He was 23 when he made world headlines at the Antwerp Olympic Games of 1920. He took the gold medals for the 10,000 meters and the cross-country and in the 5,000 meters he was the silver medalist.



Paavo Nurmi in 1972.

But it was in Paris, four years later, that he scored a quadruple victory, which brought him six gold medals. He won all his four races—the 1,500 meters, 3,000 meters, 5,000 meters and the cross-country. The feat has never been equaled.

The 3,000 meters and cross-country events were also team events and Mr. Nurmi had the double-gold bonus of leading the Finns to victory.

One aspect of his winning gold medals will never be matched in Olympic competition. He won the exciting 1,500 and 5,000-meter races in Paris within 90 minutes of each other. These days, the Olympic program spaces out the finals of these races on different days.

By 1928, even Mr. Nurmi proved to be fallible. The Amsterdam Olympics enabled him to regain his 10,000-meter crown but at shorter distances he had to be content with two silver medals.

Disqualified at 35
Four years later, when he was 35, the signs were that he would win the marathon at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics. A few months previously he had run the equivalent of under 2 1/2 hours for the full distance. But Mr. Nurmi was disqualified for professionalism involving accepting extra expenses, and the marathon was won in notably slower time.

A year earlier he had set the last of his world records for the two-mile run in the time of 8:59.6 minutes, shattering the barrier of nine minutes flat over the distance.

One mark of Mr. Nurmi's greatness was the length of time his records stood, and his interest in competition. For instance, his 10-mile record of 50:15.01 set in 1928 in Berlin remained unbeaten for almost 17 years.

In 1925, he became a "running ambassador" to the United States, where Finland was seeking a

Milan Letter-Bomb
MILAN, Oct. 2 (UPI)—A letter-bomb went off in the advertising office of the newspaper Corriere Della Sera today while an employee was opening it, police said. There were no injuries. Police said the letter was postmarked from the same area of Tuscany as letter-bombs mailed to five actresses earlier this year.

Red Educator 1st Target of Peron Purge

Many Students Back
University Rector

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 2 (UPI)—The Peronist government yesterday requested the resignation of Buenos Aires University rector Rodolfo Puigros, the first apparent victim of a "Marxist purge" ordered by President-elect Juan D. Peron.

Mr. Puigros, a Communist who became a supporter of President Peron in 1946, replied to the education minister by saying that "my resignation, as always, is at the disposition of Gen. Peron."

The reaction among the students was immediate mobilization in support of Mr. Puigros. Student assemblies were held in all the schools of the university last night.

"We all agreed to support Puigros," a delegate to a law students' assembly said. "My class voted 50 to 2 in favor of him. We're planning demonstrations and occupation of the schools."

"This is a right-wing coup," another law student said. "Puigros is a great champion of the students," a third-year law student said. "I'm not a Peronist, but all the different youth groups—Peronist, Radical, Communist—will march to demand his return."

Mr. Puigros was appointed by Hector Campora, President Peron's stand-in, who won the March elections called by the reeling military regime. When Mr. Campora resigned July 13 to allow new elections with Gen. Peron as a candidate, Mr. Puigros was the only left-winger not forced to resign by interim Peronist President Raul Lastiri.

In the Sept. 23 elections, President Peron won a 61 percent majority, and he is scheduled to take office Oct. 12. He has guided both the Campora and Lastiri governments.

In a meeting with party representatives last Friday, President Peron said it is necessary to consolidate the Peronist ranks by purging "Marxist infiltrators."

New CGT Leader
BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 2 (UPI)—The ruling council of Argentina's three-million-strong General Labor Confederation last night proposed a union moderate, Adelino Romero, to replace assassinated CGT leader Jose Rucci.

Mr. Rucci, considered a right-winger, was killed last week. The choice of Mr. Romero—who still has to be formally approved—led to the strongly Peronist-based organization appeared in line with President Peron's moves to concentrate power in the center.

Thousands Seeking Asylum

UN Now Aiding Chile Political Refugees

By Lewis H. Diuguid

SANTIAGO, Oct. 2 (UPI)—The situation here for Chilean supporters of the late President Salvador Allende and for foreigners has become a UN headache. An official from the world body has since the Sept. 11 military coup in which Mr. Allende died, been busy trying to expedite attempts by Chileans and aliens to get safe passage out of Chile.

The Chileans for the most part were major figures in the government of President Allende or in the Marxist parties that formed his coalition. By now, most of them are under arrest or have taken asylum in Latin embassies from which they will be flown abroad.

For thousands of other Latin Americans here, the situation is far more complicated. To handle them, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees has sought and received the cooperation of the military junta in setting up havens for foreigners cast adrift by the coup.

Chile, historically hospitable to exiles, is showing its xenophobic side as a result of charges by the junta that foreigners who entered the country illegally took an active part in the Allende government.

13,000 Aliens
The fact that Chile was such a free and easy place contributes to the confusion. By the junta's count there are 13,000 foreigners—"for the most part extremists"—in the country without proper documentation.

Another 4,000 employees of

Italy Will Drop Gas Discounts for Tourists Jan. 1

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP)—Italian authorities yesterday suspended the sale of coupons granting foreign tourists discounts on the price of gasoline. The coupons will be put on sale again later this week but discontinued for good as of Jan. 1.

The government decided to end the discount Saturday when it raised gasoline prices by 33 lire (about 4 cents) a liter, an increase of 14 percent for high test.

Gasoline coupons had been sold at 106 lire (18 cents) a liter for high test, a discount of 34 percent.

Tourist and automobile club offices suspended sales yesterday pending notification from the government about how much they should charge for the coupons with the new prices.

Foreign tourists bought coupons totaling 400 million liters of gasoline last year.

various international organizations and their families, are quite secure legally, but suspect in the eyes of many Chileans who have been urged to denounce any suspicious acts by foreigners.

Enrique Iglesias, secretary-general of the main UN organization based here, the Economic Commission for Latin America, spent the first week after the coup establishing the involubility of UN offices.

The military generally accepted the immunity of the diplomatic corps with the exception of the Cuban mission, which was accused of intervention in Chilean politics. UN people, including a couple of Cuban doctors, went through some harrowing experiences before their status was sorted out.

Most non-Latin foreigners' situations are now close to normal. The United States and European nations did not sign the Treaty of Caracas that establishes the principle of asylum and safe passage abroad for victims of political upheaval.

Embassies Open Doors
Nevertheless, several European embassies opened their doors to Chilean Marxists and other refugees fearing reprisals from the military. The Swedish ambassador has taken up this role quite openly and has accused the UN of doing too little to help the refugees.

One European embassy is more discreet. After the Chilean staff has left for the day, the wife of the ambassador starts cooking chicken for half a dozen Chileans who are called to dinner from the closets where they pass the daylight hours.

The junta appears to be relenting to diplomatic requests for safe passage for refugees in these few cases, even though no treaty obligation exists.

At the Latin embassies, where the right of asylum is well established, thousands have sought refuge. The Panamanian Embassy took in 600 people.

300 Go to Caracas
At the Venezuelan Embassy, officials estimate that 2,000 have passed through the gates. A Hercules transport from Caracas has flown out more than 300, and at least that many are camping on the grounds, sleeping on the floors and lurching on the food the transport plane brought from Caracas.

Seven Venezuelans here with out-of-date or inadequate documents took refuge in their embassy even though they are on the wanted list at home for involvement with that country's violent left.

Many in embassies are leftist intellectuals who moved to Chile to take part in its experiment in socialism. With the recent mil-

itary take-over in Uruguay, and Argentina's new President Juan Peron offering no hospitality to Marxists, their problem now is where to go.

Communist on Trial
Meanwhile, the government announced that Luis Corvalan, the leader of Chile's Communist party and until his capture the junta's second-most-wanted man, is being court-martialed for treason. If convicted, he could be given the death penalty.

Mr. Corvalan was captured last Friday by a military patrol searching the home of a woman friend.

He had been listed as second only to Carlos Altamirano, head of Mr. Allende's Socialist party, among 17 political activists most sought by the junta. Mr. Altamirano is still at large.

Nearly 1,000 Firms Are Struck in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2 (AP)—Workers at nearly 1,000 companies, including General Motors of Mexico, went on strike yesterday because they did not get 20 percent salary increases recommended by a union-management panel.

Government officials said unions representing 3.5 million workers reached agreement with management representatives last week for 20 percent across-the-board increases. The unions had sought 33 percent. But the rules still have to be negotiated individually with each company.

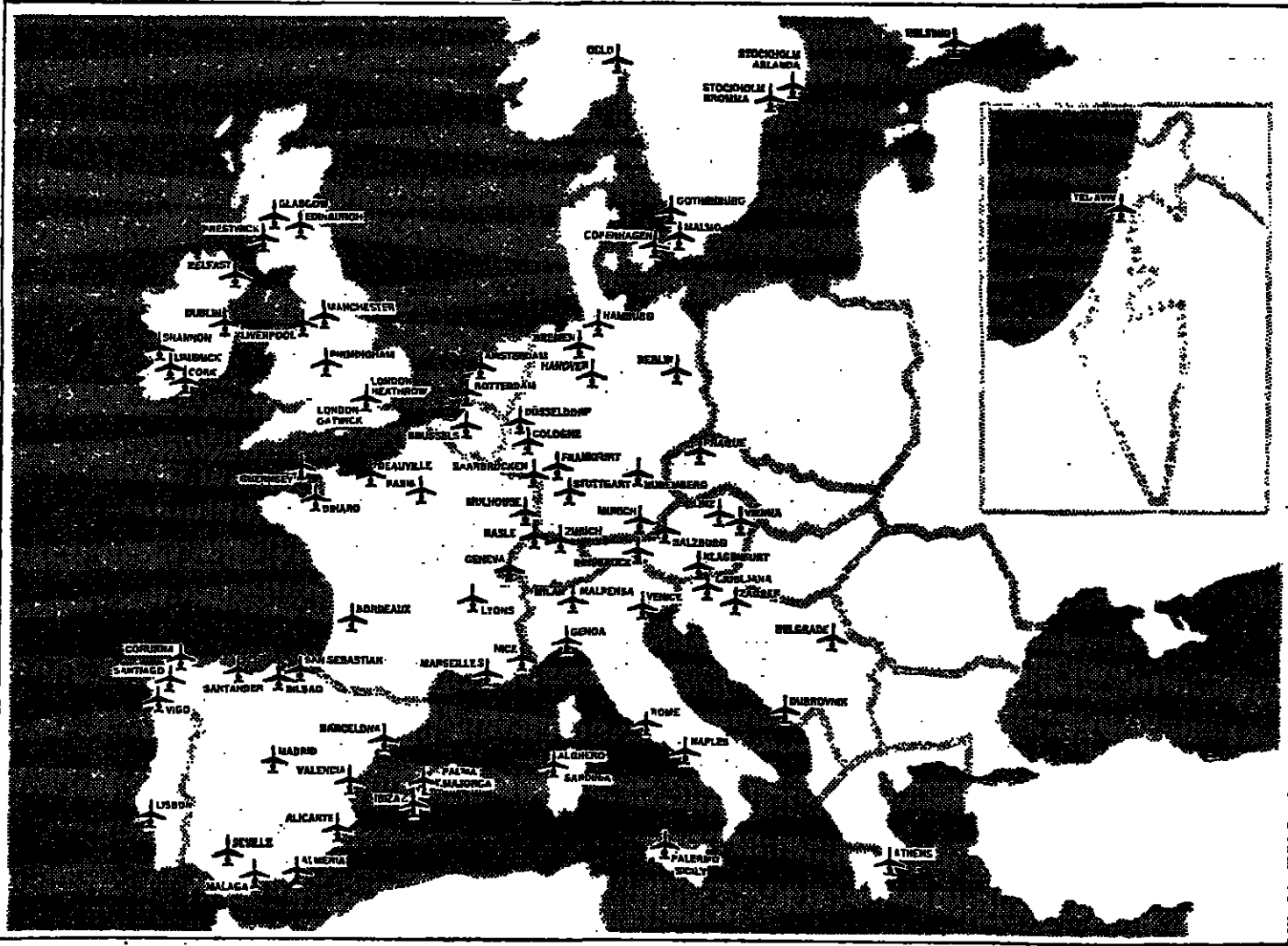
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PARIS MOVIES

Zeffirelli Draws a Parallel

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 2 (IHT).—In "Brother Sun, Sister Moon," Franco Zeffirelli would draw an analogy between Saint Francis's rejection of his patrician father's wealth for a life of barefooted wandering and poverty and contemporary youth who abandon the family hearth for back-to-nature communities. To stress the parallel, the pilgrimages of the holy man of Assisi are accompanied by Donovan's singing of some of his folk ballads. The tunes are pleasant and unobtrusive, but the message is neither convincing nor original.

Zeffirelli's latest (at the Mercury and the Danton in English) is remarkable not for its ideas but for its pictorial splendor. Every one of its shots is beautifully composed, the lighting and

coloring of each suggesting the brushwork of the Italian Renaissance masters: the lanes and public square of Assisi with their bustling crowds, the merchant household and warehouses, the flowering fields of Tuscany with snowcapped mountains in the hazy distance. Then there are the consecration ceremony in the hamlet chapel and the grandeur of the papal court. Images of rare cinematic brilliance. The screen is ever alive with movement and beauty. There are charming touches, too. For example, that in which Francis is awakened from his feverish slumber by the chirping of a sparrow which leads him into a new existence.

The dialogue (of the original English version) is as poverty-stricken as the saint. One misses Zeffirelli's collaborator on some

other occasions, William Shakespeare. The language here remains earthbound and sometimes slips into the ungrammatical. "It's me," confesses Saint Francis—who evidently scorns the King's English as well as worldly goods—when the town officials discover the instigator of a civic disturbance.

For Saint Francis, a young British actor of angelic face, Graham Faulkner, has been selected. He, like his companion, Judi Bowker, another unknown from England who plays Saint Claire, scores photographically. Lee Montague as the burly, materialistic father and Valentina Cortese as the French-born mother are—with Alec Guinness in the role of Pope Innocent III—those to whom the acting laurels must go.

Graham Faulkner in "Brother Sun, Sister Moon."



lady. The film is a sample of cinematic gibberish, inspired perhaps by the surrealistic technique of Buñuel.

There was doubtless grit for the movie mill in the popular musical "The Man of La Mancha." Peter Glenville, who was first appointed to film it, had some intriguing notions on how it might be adapted to the screen. But Glenville was replaced by Arthur Hiller, responsible for "Love Story," and the result is a stilted translation of the stage show, very much in the style of an early and inadequate talkie. The songs are rendered with insufficient cues and seem awkwardly placed.

Peter O'Toole is a competent actor and his Cervantes-Quixote has the necessary note of wistful pathos. He suggests the

striving nobility of the knight of the woeful countenance beset by the world's ugly realities. Sophia Loren's Dulcinea is ornamental but otherwise empty and when she sings her voice has a Third Avenue accent, probably due to the head dubbing. James Coco's Sancho Panza is fat but never funny and when he speaks one suspects that his master has a New York taxi driver as his loyal servant. The film is at the Arlequin and the France-Elysées (in English).

Billy Wilder, a disciple of Lubitsch, is a valuable screen stylist. His new comedy, "Avanti!" (at the Biarritz and UGC Odéon in English) is recommended, despite its flaws. For unknown reasons, Wilder has chosen a very poor Broadway flop on which to exercise his directorial talents, a silly piece about a

Baltimore Babbitt summoned to Ischia by the sudden death of his father. He discovers that his hypocritical parent, a pillar of morality, has been spending his summers in the company of an English mistress.

Wilder and his scenarist, I. A. L. Diamond, have taken this threadbare farce, and gagging it up have made it palatable entertainment, deftly caricaturing its dramatic personae and its preposterous situations. Jack Lemmon as the nervous business executive who fears scandal and Juliet Mills as an English girl, worried about a weight problem, play it most amusingly and there is a sterling supporting characterization by Olive Reilly as the resourceful hotel manager. The dialogue and treatment both have the sparkle and many Wilder touches are worthy of his master.

WINE

A Forecast From Bordeaux: A Good Year for Quantity

By Jon Winroth

BORDEAUX, Oct. 2 (IHT).—The grape harvest is under way everywhere in the Bordeaux area except Sauternes. As usual, whenever the crop looks promising, reports of yet another "year of the century" appear a week or two before the picking actually begins.

Since those early optimistic reports came out the weather has decided otherwise. It is not going to be the year of the century, or even of the decade, at Bordeaux, but it will be a good year for quantity. As for quality, the wines are likely to be on the light side, much as in 1967.

The good news is that prices are expected to level off and may even drop a little. It would seem that the combination of large quantity and unseasonably large quantities together with the Bordeaux wine scandal is responsible.

Too Much Rain

Rain, and plenty of it, is responsible for the change in character of the crop. The hot, sunny August and early September that gave rise to hopes for an outstanding year were followed by a good bit of rain in the last third of September.

At first this was fine, the grapes needed a little water to fill out, but now there has been enough to dilute both the sugar content and the acidity of the grapes. Preparations for early harvest with cane or beet sugar were evident at many châteaux last weekend.

The yearly group excursion organized by the French gastronomic monthly *Cuisine et Vins de France* offered an opportunity for anyone interested in sampling wines and visiting vineyards in the major regions of Bordeaux: Médoc, Graves, Sauternes, Pomerol and Saint-Émilion.

According to Jean Delmas, manager of Château Haut-Brion in Graves, this is a year for the Merlot grape, which gives softness and delicacy to the red wines of Graves and Médoc and is the major grape variety for Pomerol and Saint-Émilion. There is a big Merlot crop, but the rain has also caused a certain amount of rot.

The Cabernet grapes, especially the Cabernet-Sauvignon, the main variety in Médoc and Graves and a secondary variety in Pomerol and Saint-Émilion, have thick skins more resistant to rot. They should give good color to the red wines but are not abundant enough or rich enough in sugar to make big, sturdy wines.

Large Size

Bernard Ginet, owner of Château Margaux and the Ginet wine firm, explains the large size of the crop as the result of flowering in perfect weather with good fertilization and almost no fruit dropping. He also hopes that some of the low acidity can be corrected with the highly acid Petit Verdot grape.

Mr. Ginet expects prices to stabilize and perhaps drop not only because of the character of the crop, and the Bordeaux wine scandal but the simple fact that prices, especially of pre-

stigious chateau wines such as Margaux, were unrealistic. Excellent 1970s and 1971s are sold for far less than the relatively inferior 1972s.

In Pomerol and Saint-Émilion it is also felt that this year's crop may well resemble that of 1967 but if this is the case, quality should be quite good to judge from some of the 1967s tasted during the visit.

It is too early to tell what will happen in Sauternes because picking grapes by grape of its alcohol by Botrytis, the "noble rot," which concentrates the sugar and is necessary for more. Anything can happen between then and now.

In any case, there will be a few wines that stand above their peers, and these the ones it will be fun to follow down as the 1973 vintage begins to reach the market.

Umbria Wee Of Music Enc

By William Weaver

PERUGIA, Italy (IHT).—A began a week ago, the edition of the *Festa della Musica Umbra* ended in the Teatro Municipale with the premiere of a concert from the opera, again directed by the Yury Aronovich.

The choir chosen for the evening event was *Il Coro*, a group of 150 voices, including the massive, majestic *Legione dell'Invisibile*, *Chorus Kitezh* and of the *Mad Fevonia*, four rich and powerful voices, which Aronovich and interpreters presented with unusual coherence and intensity.

Though it began at 8 p.m. and ended shortly after 9 (with only two fairly long intervals), the work never got, and neither did the size of the large and enthusiastic audience.

There had been some seats last week at the opening night "with *Kitezh's* *Isolante*," IHT, Sept. 29, but meanwhile the word spread, so for "Kitezh" the hall was almost sold out.

Two Major Parts

Basically, there are two parts in the opera: that of the maiden Fevonia and that of the traitor, the drunken traitor is finally redeemed by the maiden's innocence and Fevonia has the most single do, and it must be said that the American soprano, Maria, came through the grueling test with flying colors. Her singing never lost character, especially in the first her lower notes were covered by the orchestra, but the fault not hers. After all, the crowd had meant the orchestra in the pit, not behind the piano's back.

Grown as Artist

Some years ago, Miss M sang an unimpressive (or, as an immature) Desdemona at Spoleto festival. She has grown immeasurably as an artist, then, and simply earned the warm applause she received the end of her splendid performance.

Griška is a first cousin of fool in "Boris Godunov" and those other character tenors "Prince Igor" and "Khovnot chiga." The Perugian interpreters, Cornel Stavr, has a clear, unpleasantly piercing voice, he uses with dramatic art his share in the performance success was also great. But, that matter, the whole large, deserves unqualified praise, with the Maggio Musicale orchestra—at its mercurial best—the vigorous chorus of Bergamo Opera.

Opera in Munich

The season program of the Bavarian State Opera includes its first performances in Munich of three operas: Prokofiev's "The Gambler" (October), conducted by Heinrich Hollreiser, staged by Bohumil Hraběš and designed by Rudolf Barth; Henze's "Boulevard Solitude," staged and designed by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle and conducted by Klaus Tennstedt (March) both in the National Theater, and in the Cuvillies Theater, a work by Pergolesi under the German title "Der Verliebte Bruder" (May). Other new productions planned for the season are Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi" and "Il Tabarro," Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," and Wagner's "Die Walküre," and several ballet programs.

MUSIC IN FRANCE: A Winning Duo—Gedda and Weissenberg

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 2 (IHT).—Last night's recital by the tenor and Gedda and Alicia Weissenberg as pianist-collaborator was a winner on several counts—glorious singing, sensitive interpretation and the revelation of Sergei Rachmaninov as a writer for the voice. One of the useful things about centennial celebrations of composers is that they encourage explorations into the byways of their output. Rachmaninov (born 1873) wrote three operas and some thing like 77 songs, hardly known at all to any but specialists. These songs—Gedda sang 11 of them and a sprightly rhapsody from the opera "Alisa"—are rewarding for both listener and singer and Gedda and Weissenberg are only a good thing. Their disc some Rachmaninov, also is one of the recording events of the season and the public reaction last night at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées was highly enthusiastic.

The songs, which range in mood from tenderness to stern dramatics, are full of melancholy Russian romanticism yet are highly individual, with long and sinuous melodic lines. Both artists perfectly at home. Gedda is partly Russian by language and language is one of many that he uses with perfect confidence. A Weissenberg was an ideal colleague—even when the tone had to be big it never covered the singer—in accompaniments that were written after all, by one of the great pianist-composers of all time.

The tenor's range and sensitivity to mood was equal to a program. The voice itself has changed remarkably little in 21 odd years that Gedda has been on the international scene, once perhaps to acquire a certain darkness and weight of tone he needed. In the Rachmaninov he ranged with apparent ease from the delicacy of "To the Children" to the outbursts of "Harvest of Sorrows" and "Floods of Spring." And in Schumann's "Dichterliebe," one which made up the first half of the program, he began with ravishing "Wiegenlied" (Lullaby), "Morgenlied" (Morning Song) and the one could not but be "Du bist wie eine Blume" (You are like a flower). Gedda is also in town this month for several performances in the Paris Opera's production of Gluck's "Orpheus" in the new production of last spring.

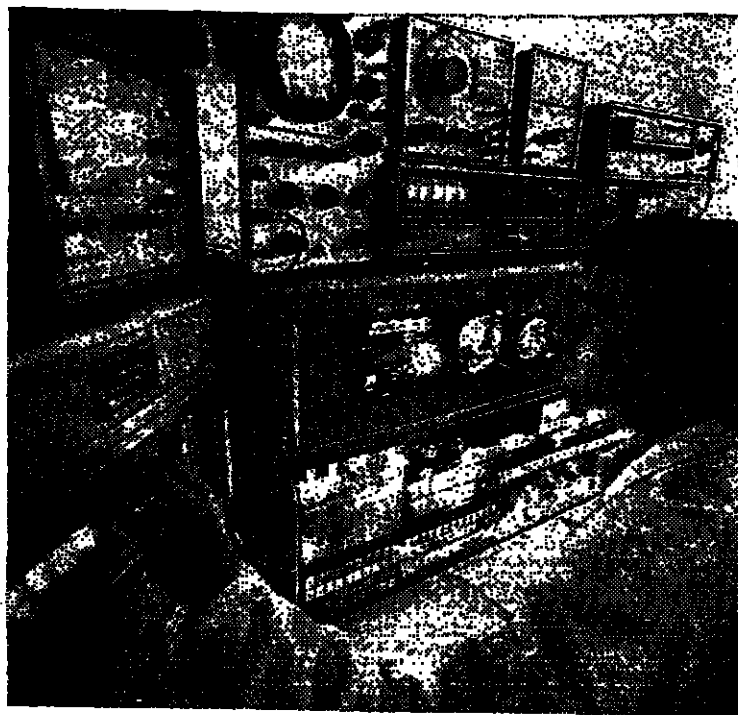
We didn't create the myth of German efficiency. But we try to live up to it.

Most people tell us we made it—in both technical thoroughness and efficiency of our personnel. Which pleases us, even though we believe that, in flying, there's no room for error. That doesn't stop us from being human. We have time to listen to your problems, whatever they may be. We're committed to offer you the best flight you ever had. Even so, you can't blame us if for us, German efficiency is no joke. For your sake.



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Germans, French Deny Libyan Oil Sales Plan

BONN, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—West Germany is unaware of reported Libyan efforts to sell its oil through a direct supply agreement with the Bonn government, a spokesman for the Economics Ministry said today.

The spokesman said Libya had approached Bonn on the subject of a direct supply agreement with the West German government, but that the government is not buying oil on its own account.

In Essen, a spokesman for the German oil company, Esso, said the company is not aware of any such plan.

Payments Hit A Surplus in W. Germany

FRANKFURT, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—West Germany had a preliminary surplus in payments from abroad of 1.5 billion DM in the first eight months of 1973, compared with a revised deficit of 5.8 billion DM in the same period last year, the Bundesbank reported today.

The surplus was the first since 1971, when the balance of payments was in deficit by 1.5 billion DM.

U.S. Consumers Less Confident

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (Reuters).—Consumer confidence, as measured by the nationwide survey of the Conference Board, continued to slip in the July-August period, compared with May-June.

The board, a non-profit research group, said yesterday that its consumer confidence index dipped 10 points in the latest survey period to 63.2, an 18-month low on the index, whose base is 1969-70 at 100.

British Reserves Decline in Month

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—Britain's monetary reserves declined \$124 million in September to \$10.5 billion, reported the Treasury today.

The decline was the first since August, when the reserves rose \$176 million.

The Treasury said the decline was due to a combination of factors, including a fall in gold reserves and a rise in foreign currency reserves.

One Dollar--

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange between the dollar and the pound fell to a new low of 2.45 pounds for the dollar today.

The fall was due to a combination of factors, including a rise in the value of the dollar and a fall in the value of the pound.

U.K. Sets Record In Motor Exports

LONDON, Oct. 2 (UPI).—Britain's surplus of motor exports over imports reached a record \$254 million in the eight months ending in August, 9 percent better than the 1972 period, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said today.

The value of car exports at \$236 million was higher than the recorded export value of \$257 million. However, the number of cars exported was 493,000 compared with 553,000 imports.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BP, Japanese Discuss North Sea Oil

British Petroleum has been talking with Japanese interests about development of its North Sea oil fields. BP is talking and have been talking to several Japanese groups about particular areas of mutual interest. A BP spokesman says. But, he adds, no agreement had been reached on Japanese involvement in the oil boom around Britain's coasts. Japanese financiers are reportedly offering to provide BP with up to \$500 million to develop North Sea oil fields. In return, BP, reputedly the world's biggest producer of crude oil, would give the Japanese some Middle East oil.

B.F. Goodrich Third-Quarter Net Up

B.F. Goodrich's third-quarter earnings exceeded the year-earlier period, when it earned \$10.5 million, or 71 cents a share, chairman O. Pendleton Thomas reports. "Although our third-quarter earnings will exceed the similar 1972 period," he says, "our full year earnings will not, unfortunately, be realized because of several factors." These, he said, include increased costs for raw materials, utilities and labor, plus price restrictions under the government's economic controls. The results will also be reduced by a 43-day strike at the company's Oklahoma tire plant. Capital spending this year will be 10 to 15 percent below the original projection of \$125 million. Although a cutback in expansion is not planned, labor disputes have delayed several construction projects.

Memorex Restructures Debt

Memorex Corp. has reached a basic agreement with Bank of America and 13 other lenders to restructure its debt obligations and provision of additional credit facilities. Memorex says that the new agreement covered "the basic elements of the arrangements" but notes that "definitive" agreements must be reached by year end, including formalization of the basic agreement. Effective immediately, stated maturities of debt to Bank of America have been rearranged along with additional credits through this year. The new arrangements are "designed to allow Memorex to carry out a projected operating plan that will continue its operations as a viable ongoing independent business," a spokesman says.

Eurocurrency Bank Loans Soar

Medium-term Eurocurrency loans reached a record \$7.8 billion in the third quarter, up 77 percent from \$4.4 billion in the second quarter and 170 percent from \$2.9 billion in the first quarter, according to statistics compiled by International Insider. The weekly market newsletter estimates that in the first nine months medium-term Eurocurrency lending by banks totaled \$13.1 billion, more than the \$11.05 billion in all 1972 and \$8.5 billion in 1971. The main reason for the large third-quarter increase was some very large loans, including \$1 billion for Italy's ENEL, \$800 million for the Ekokisk oil consortium, \$500 million for Italy's Credipol, \$500 million for Mediobanca and \$500 million for Britain's Post Office.

Locals Balked at Bad Working Conditions

Swiss Get New Dam—Built by Italians

By Henry Kamm

EMOSSON DAM, Switzerland. (NYT)—Here, more than 6,000 feet high in the Alps, with Mont Blanc looming above, the last concrete has just been poured to complete one of the biggest hydroelectric dams on the continent. Within a year it will be supplying power equally to Switzerland and France.

The Swiss speak of the achievement with pride, as do the men who built it, but hardly any of them are Swiss.

"We did the work the Swiss no longer want to do, under conditions the Swiss would no longer accept," said Massimo Pierotti, chief mechanic of the construction crew that numbered nearly 400 men during the five years of construction work.

Like Mr. Pierotti, who comes from Tuscany, the crew is mostly Italian. Only about a dozen are Swiss, the same number as the combined total of Spaniards and Portuguese. The construction concern, the Consortium du Barrage d'Emosson, puts the percentage of foreigners at 96.

"Glad to Have Them"

A Swiss trucker who had just delivered supplies to the site nodded when Mr. Pierotti spoke of the unwillingness of Swiss workers to do what the Italians accomplished. "We're glad to have them here," he said.

The most telling indication of the unattractiveness of the job is that only one man from the village of Finhaut, the nearest inhabited place, works here. Not long ago, according to people of the region, any paying job would have been attractive to the young men of the villages of the high Alps, which offer little opportunity.

The men of Finhaut have found jobs in the town of Martigny, below. It is easy to see why they prefer to do so.

Life here consists of working, eating and sleeping. The basic week consists of 60 hours on the job, plus the time it takes to get there from the spartan barracks at which the workers are lodged. They work every Saturday, although they are entitled to one Saturday off in two, because they prefer to use the time owed for a trip home to their families two or three times a year in addition to their vacations.

The day begins at 6 a.m. and by 7 everyone is on the job. They return for lunch at noon, and are back to work after one hour. Those not working overtime come back at 6 p.m. Most are in bed before 9 p.m., because the high altitude adds to the fatigue of the hard work of blasting tunnels, moving rocks and pouring concrete.

Little Entertainment

Two television sets, a juke box and a pinball machine were the only visible distractions, but none were in use during an evening and a morning at the site.

"Sunday I wash my clothes and

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Gulf Oil, the day's most active stock, fell 3/8 to 25 on nearly 400,000 shares. Insurance analysts who follow CNA Financial generally believe Gulf's merger proposal offers a "good deal" for CNA stockholders.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.97 to 856.80 while the New York Stock Exchange common stock index gained about 0.32 to 58.74. Advances topped declines by better than a 2-to-1 margin.

Turnover was 20.77 million shares, up from 15.83 million yesterday.

Analysts attributed the demand

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Gulf Oil Sets \$850-Million Acquisition

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (DIT).—Gulf Oil Corp., the world's third largest producer of crude oil, said yesterday it had reached agreement in principle to acquire CNA Financial Corp., a large holding company with interests in insurance, real estate, and other financial services.

The acquisition, estimated by industry sources at more than \$850 million, would be one of the largest in corporate history.

Bob R. Dorsey, chairman of Gulf, and Elmer L. Nicholson, chairman of CNA, said the merger terms were in a "preliminary stage." The proposal is subject to a definitive agreement as well as approval by directors and stockholders of both companies and regulatory agencies.

Gulf said under terms of the preliminary agreement it will exchange new classes of convertible debentures and convertible preferred stock for the common and preferred shares of CNA.

Each CNA common share would receive \$10 principal amount of new Gulf 7 percent convertible debentures and one share of a new Gulf 19 cents convertible preferred stock.

Each CNA preferred share would receive \$12.50 principal amount of the new debentures and 1.25 shares of the convertible preferred.

Each \$10 principal amount of the convertible debenture would be convertible into 0.2222 share of Gulf common stock. Each share of convertible preferred would be convertible into 0.2723 share of Gulf Oil Canada Ltd. common stock held by Gulf Oil Corp.

A Gulf spokesman declined to disclose the reasons for seeking a merger with CNA and would not elaborate on the announced preliminary terms.

Merger with CNA would be a significant diversification for Gulf. Except for a subsidiary, Gulf General Atomic, that is involved in nuclear energy systems, some real estate operations and a medium-sized coal company, Gulf's operations are concentrated almost wholly in oil and oil-related chemicals.

CNA reported net operating income last year of \$94.5 million, or \$2.13 a share, and net income, after a realized gain on investments of \$4.2 million, the 1973 first-half profit was \$43.6 million on revenue of \$647.4 million.

Eastern Seeks TriStar Delivery Delays

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ).—Directors of Eastern Air Lines said yesterday the carrier is negotiating with Lockheed Aircraft Corp. for a major delay in future deliveries of Lockheed L-1011 TriStar aircraft currently on firm order.

In a separate move, Eastern's board, as expected, announced the departure of Samuel L. Higinbotham as president and chief operating officer, effective immediately. The board said Floyd D. Hall, 57-year-old chairman and chief executive, also would assume the position of president.

In a third development, directors of the airline, which has run into financial trouble this year, approved a plan for restructuring loan agreements with Eastern's senior lenders. A spokesman said details of the loan restructuring were not immediately available for release. He said the board's plan will be presented to a lenders' meeting Thursday and is subject to approval by the lenders.

The L-1011 delivery delay could have important implications for Lockheed's financial situation, particularly regarding its schedule for repayment of money borrowed under a \$250-million loan agreement guaranteed by the U.S. government.

Mr. Hall said the revised delivery schedule would postpone to 1975 and 1976 the delivery of nine of the 11 planes originally scheduled for next year. Eastern has received delivery of 19 TriStars to date, with seven more scheduled for this year. Under the revised schedule, Eastern would receive two more planes next fall, three in the autumn of 1975 and six in the autumn of 1976.

A spokesman said the proposed delays would not immediately affect the status of options Eastern holds on another 13 of the craft, which cost more than \$18 million each. However, delay in delivery of those planes on firm order would be expected to at least postpone any future exercise of those options.

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(Continued on next page.)

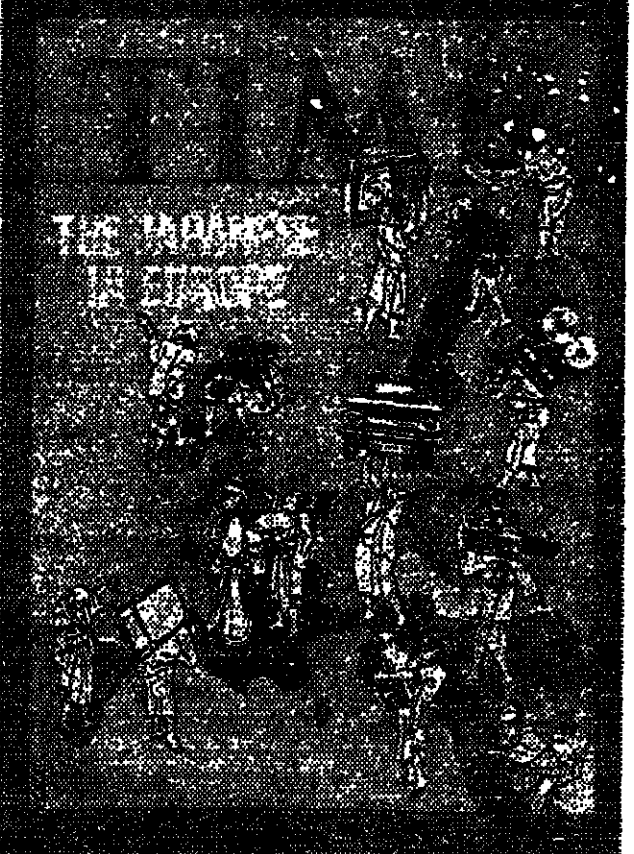
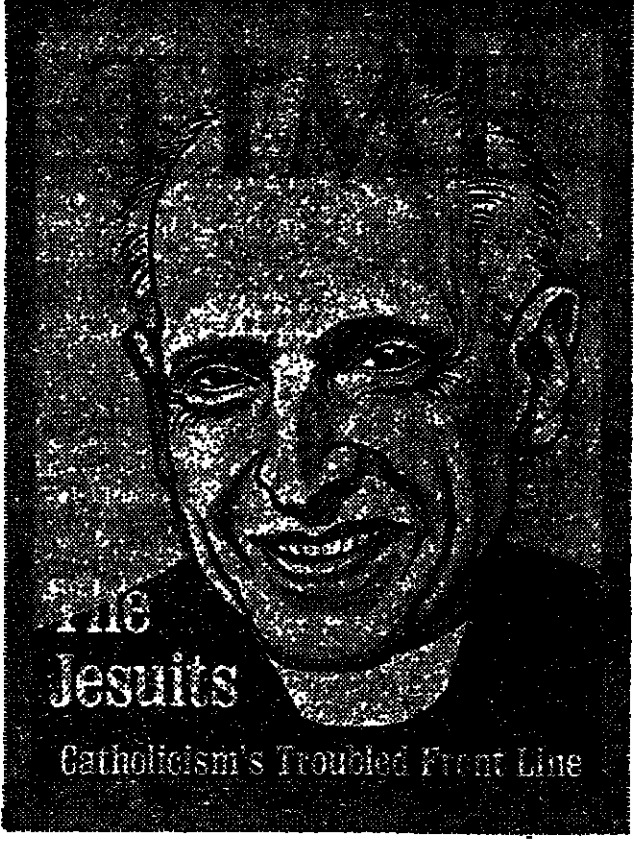
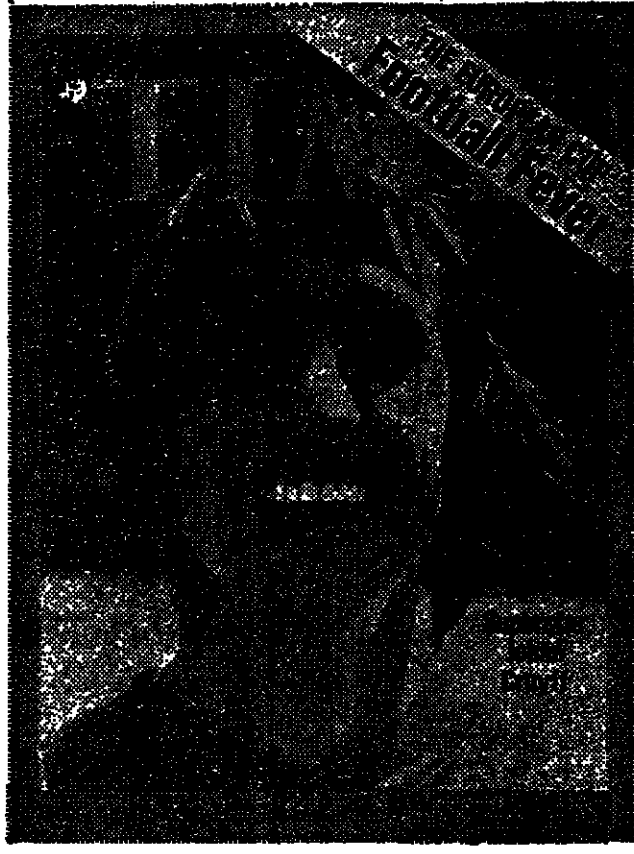
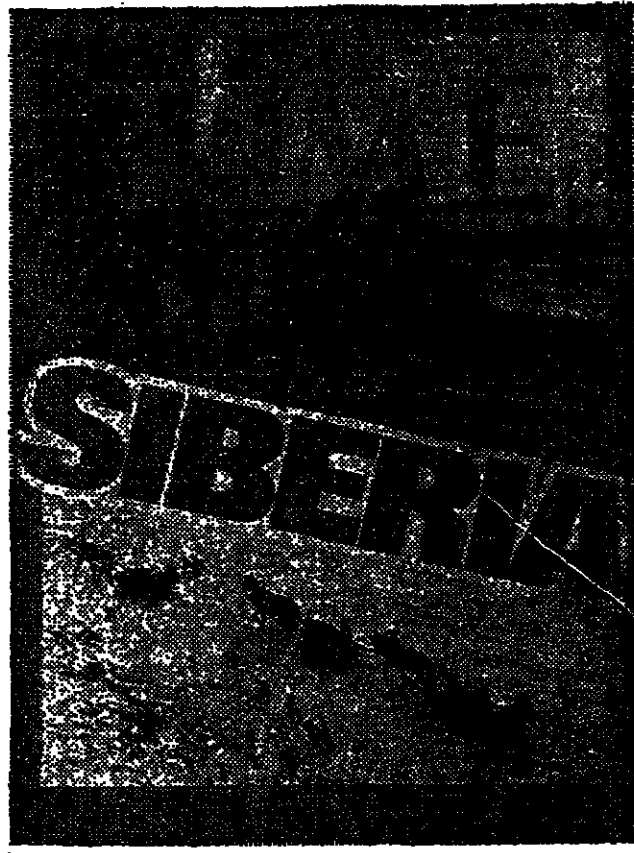
New York Stock Exchange Trading

| -1977- Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | | -1977- Stocks and Bonds | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| High Low, Div. in % P/E | | | | | 100s. High Low Last, Crs% | | | | | High Low, Div. in % P/E | | | | | 100s. High Low Last, Crs% | | | | |
| (Continued from preceding page) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3099 1976 Supply 76 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2014 9 VCA Corp 48 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 1294 12 | 1294 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 3100 1976 Supply 76 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2015 23 Vander 1.60 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 3101 1976 Supply 76 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2016 12 VendoCo 40 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
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| 3103 1976 Supply 76 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2018 12 VendoCo 40 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
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| 3107 1976 Supply 76 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2022 12 VendoCo 40 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
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| 3110 1976 Supply 76 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2025 12 VendoCo 40 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
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| 3118 1976 Supply 76 | 25 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2033 12 VendoCo 40 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
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U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

Each week, more people in more countries
get their news from TIME
than from any other single source in the world.



The Jesuits

Catholicism's Troubled Front Line

Eurodollars

| | | Oct. 2, 1973 | | Change |
|-----------|----|--------------|---------|--------|
| | | Bid | Ask | Bid |
| 7 Day Fix | -- | 11 1/8 | 11 1/4 | +1/8 |
| One Month | -- | 10 15/16 | 11 1/16 | +5/16 |
| 3 Months | -- | 10 3/4 | 10 7/8 | +7/16 |
| 6 Months | -- | 10 3/16 | 10 5/16 | +3/16 |
| One Year | -- | 9 11/16 | 9 13/16 | +1/16 |

New Highs and Lows

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Alr Prod | Ethyl Cp pf | Monarch M |
| Alcan Alp | Fairch Cam | Morsanto |
| Allis Chalm | Fibrebox | Monstanto pf |
| Am Met Cix | Fluor Corp | Montgom Se |
| A MetCix pf | Piper pB | Motrola |
| Am Stand | FootMin pf | Nalco Chem |
| Amtel Inc | Fost Wheel | NatCashR |
| Avery Prod | Gen A Tran | N Semicon |
| Basic Inc | GaAtm pf | Nat Starch |
| Boise Casco | Ga Pacific | Ogden Corp |
| Bourns lft | Gethy Oil | Over Shipad |
| Bucy Eric | Harnishg | Pasco Inc |

Tokyo Exchange

| Oct. 2, 1974 | | Oct. 2, 1974 | | Oct. 2, 1974 | | | | |
|--------------|-----|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|--------|-----|-----------|
| Price | Yen | Price | Yen | Price | Yen | | | |
| Glass | 302 | Matsuo Sh Wks | 690 | Cascade NGs | 11 | Paper | 57 | StJae Int |
| Marine | 303 | Mitsui Dry | 690 | Cas Wt | 12 | Recif | 58 | SanFe Int |
| Bank | 363 | Yokohama | 730 | CheCo Va | 13 | JunSe | 59 | Signal Wk |
| Photo | 379 | Mitsui Co | 730 | Coml Sol | 14 | KerMig | 60 | Signal Wk |
| Motor | 381 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 15 | LeHrPm | 61 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 16 | LeHrPm | 62 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 17 | LeHrPm | 63 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 18 | LeHrPm | 64 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 19 | LeHrPm | 65 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 20 | LeHrPm | 66 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 21 | LeHrPm | 67 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 22 | LeHrPm | 68 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 23 | LeHrPm | 69 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 24 | LeHrPm | 70 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 25 | LeHrPm | 71 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 26 | LeHrPm | 72 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 27 | LeHrPm | 73 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 28 | LeHrPm | 74 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 29 | LeHrPm | 75 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 30 | LeHrPm | 76 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 31 | LeHrPm | 77 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 32 | LeHrPm | 78 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 33 | LeHrPm | 79 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 34 | LeHrPm | 80 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 35 | LeHrPm | 81 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 36 | LeHrPm | 82 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 37 | LeHrPm | 83 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 38 | LeHrPm | 84 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 39 | LeHrPm | 85 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 40 | LeHrPm | 86 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 41 | LeHrPm | 87 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 42 | LeHrPm | 88 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 43 | LeHrPm | 89 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 44 | LeHrPm | 90 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 45 | LeHrPm | 91 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 46 | LeHrPm | 92 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 47 | LeHrPm | 93 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 48 | LeHrPm | 94 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 49 | LeHrPm | 95 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 50 | LeHrPm | 96 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 51 | LeHrPm | 97 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 52 | LeHrPm | 98 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 53 | LeHrPm | 99 | Signal Wk |
| Oil | 401 | Comoil Oil | 740 | Comoil Oil | 54 | LeHrPm | 100 | Signal Wk |

| | | |
|---------|----------|-----------------------|
| Fund | \$107.11 | DM - Deutsche Mark |
| Fund | \$25.34 | cond: f - New; NA - b |
| Network | \$18.15 | |

1509 Martin Luther Center
15th Floor

| Age Group | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 | 2020 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0-14 | 25% | 22% | 18% | 15% | 10% |
| 15-24 | 20% | 18% | 15% | 12% | 8% |
| 25-34 | 18% | 16% | 14% | 12% | 10% |
| 35-44 | 15% | 14% | 13% | 12% | 11% |
| 45-54 | 12% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| 55-64 | 10% | 10% | 11% | 12% | 13% |
| 65-74 | 15% | 16% | 18% | 22% | 35% |
| 75+ | 5% | 6% | 7% | 8% | 12% |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Community (air)... | 50.00 | 50.00 | Madagascar (air)... | 40.00 | 75.00 |
| Arctic South (air)... | 45.00 | 85.00 | Mexico (air)... | 7.00 | 85.00 |
| Algeria, Tunisia... | | | Nauru (air)... | 46.00 | 66.00 |
| Morocco (air)... | 30.00 | 35.00 | Pakistan (air)... | 46.00 | 50.00 |
| Canada (air)... | 45.00 | 84.00 | Persian Gulf (air)... | 58.00 | 61.00 |
| India (air)... | 45.00 | 84.00 | Saudi Arabia (air)... | 58.00 | 61.00 |
| Iran, Iraq (air)... | 34.00 | 61.00 | Sierra Leone (air)... | 45.00 | 84.00 |
| Israel (air)... | 28.00 | 50.00 | S. America (air)... | 45.00 | 84.00 |
| Japan, Korea (air)... | 55.00 | 105.00 | U.A.R. (air)... | 34.00 | 61.00 |
| Lebanon (air)... | 34.00 | 61.00 | U.S.A. (air)... | 40.00 | 75.00 |

Please print in block letters.

3-16-78.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

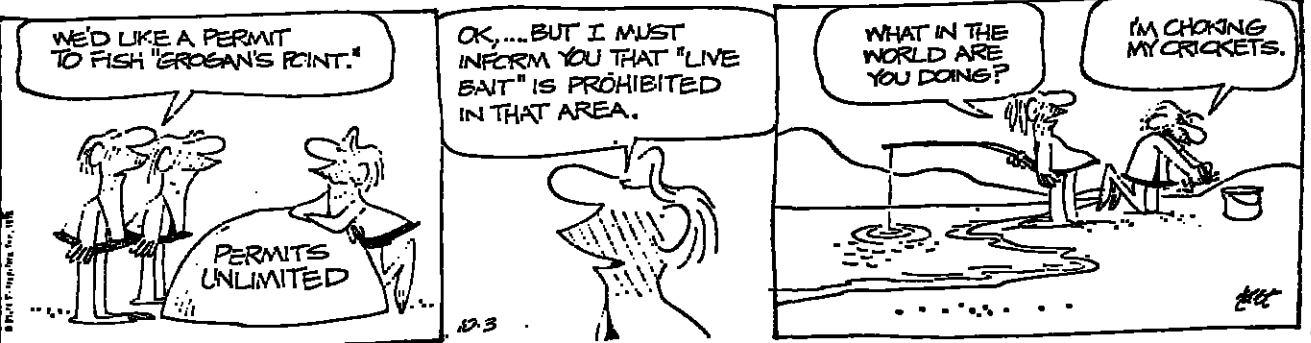
IMPORTANT: PAYMENT MUST BE ENCLOSED WITH THIS ORDER.
To: International Herald Tribune.

***** THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY *****

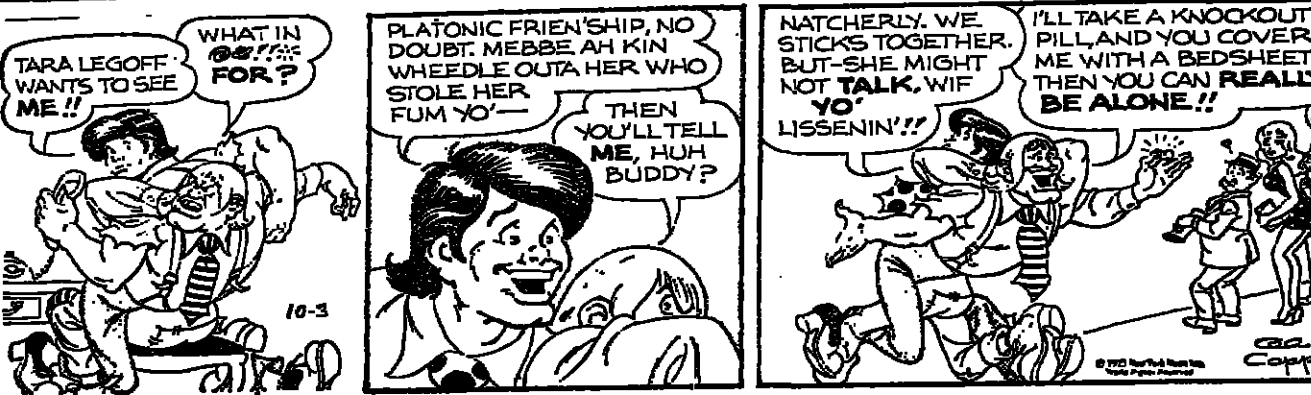
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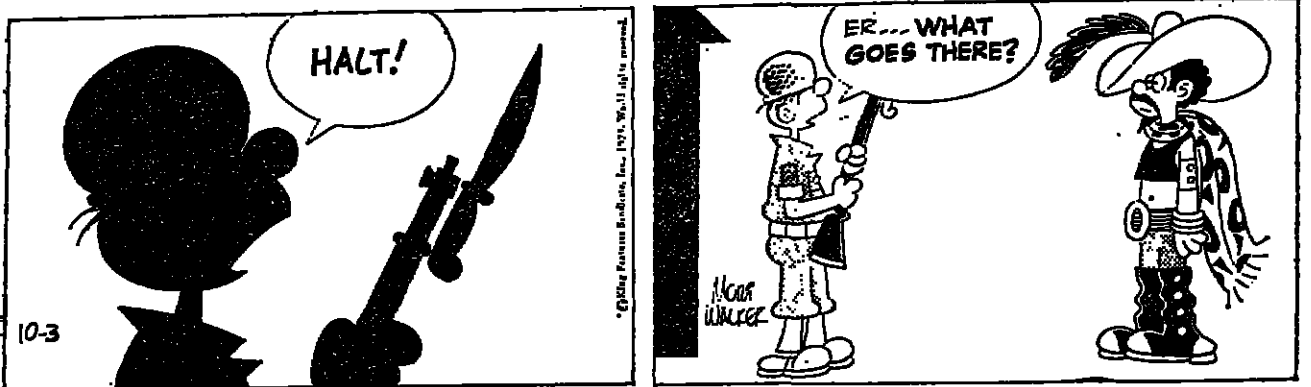
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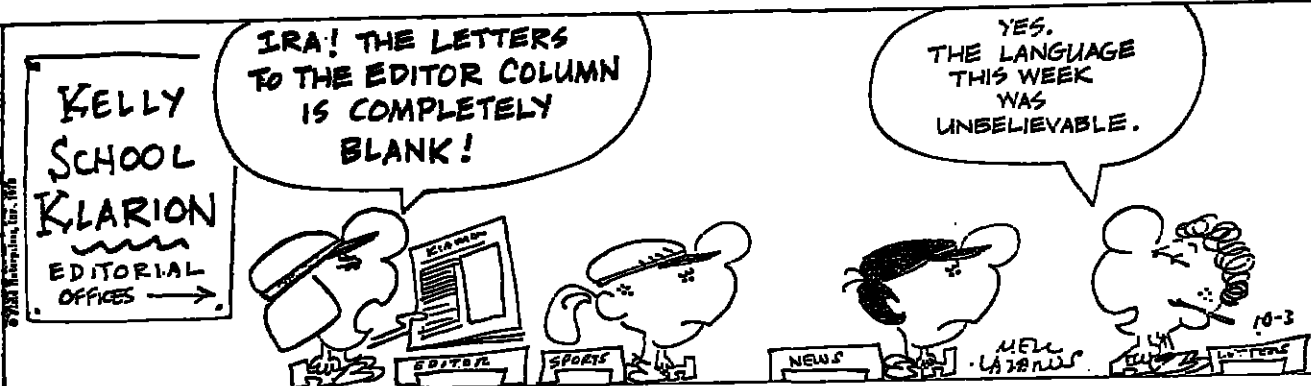
L. I. L. ABNER



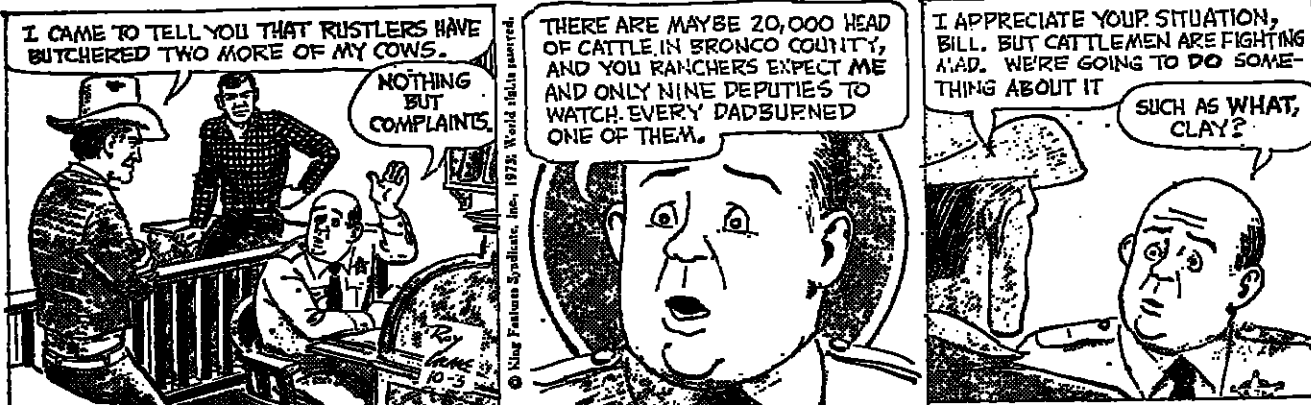
BEETLE BAILEY



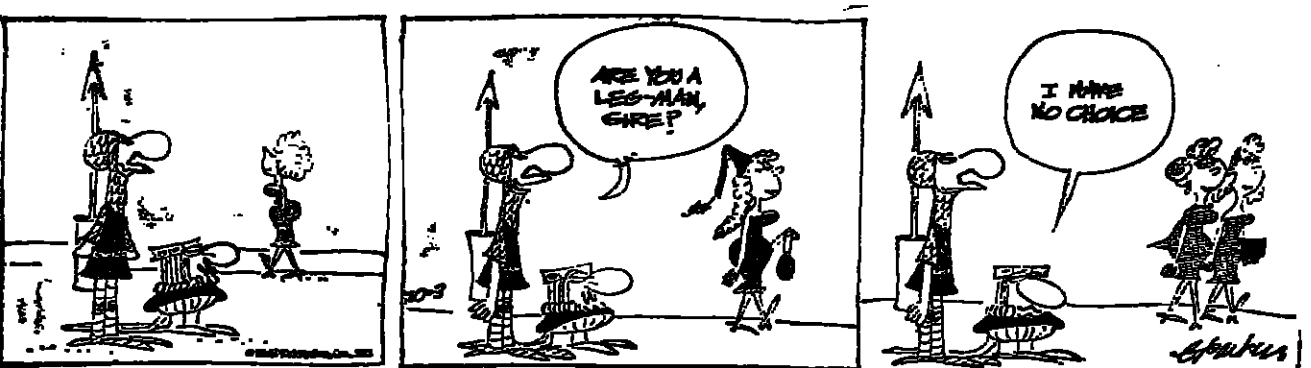
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If a partnership has a strong six-card suit in one major opposite a singleton, and a similar holding in the other, the other way round, it might seem a matter of indifference which suit became trumps. But if one suit split three-three and the other four-two, the former would no doubt be the more desirable. It proved less desirable, however, on the diagrammed deal.

Most tournament players use jump overcalls pre-emptively, to show a long substantial suit with little sidestrength. But this agreement has to be abandoned when, as here, the opponents open pre-emptively. There is nothing to be gained by pre-empting a player who is himself pre-empting and has limited his hand. So South's jump to three hearts over the weak two-diamond bid was a game invitation.

South's bid clearly indicated a six-card suit, so North implied an equally good suit and a heart misfit when he bid three spades. Four clubs by South then revealed that the hand was a complete misfit, and the least evil

was a preference for four hearts—most unusual action with a singleton.

West led the diamond eight and East won with the ten. A club shift would have defeated the hand at this point, but East could not tell who held the diamond four. Not unnaturally he attempted to cash another diamond trick and South ruffed.

This was all the help that South needed as declarer. He cashed the heart ace and king, on which West dropped the nine and ten. This was an attempt to suggest that the hearts would split, but South was not taken in. He shifted to spades, cashing the A-K and ruffing the third round.

This play served two purposes. It established dummy's spades and removed West's exit cards in that suit. So when South finally played a third round of trumps, West was end-played. He could take his two trump tricks, but was then forced to lead a club. South could now claim the game, for his remaining clubs could be discarded on dummy's spades.

In the replay, North played in the alternative contract of four spades. This had to fail by one trick after an opening lead of the diamond king and a shift to a trump, the winning team gained 10 international match points.

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| NORTH | | EAST | |
| ♠ A K 7 5 3 2 | ♥ 8 6 | ♠ A K 10 6 2 | ♥ 8 6 |
| ♦ Q 9 7 5 | ♣ 7 5 | ♦ Q 9 7 5 | ♣ 7 5 |
| ♣ K 6 4 2 | ♠ 8 3 | ♣ K 6 4 2 | ♠ 8 3 |
| SOUTH | | WEST | |
| ♠ A K J 6 4 3 | ♥ 8 6 | ♠ A K J 6 4 3 | ♥ 8 6 |
| ♦ Q 9 7 5 | ♣ 7 5 | ♦ Q 9 7 5 | ♣ 7 5 |
| ♣ K 6 4 2 | ♠ 8 3 | ♣ K 6 4 2 | ♠ 8 3 |

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BAING
CEPEA
REBOFE
LIRMAN

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

AN

BOOKS

THE MARRIED LOVERS

By Julius Horwitz. 202 pp. Dial. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

SUICIDE is the only alternative to a failed marriage, because we have nothing else to take its place. This is David, the hero of "The Married Lovers," speaking. Like almost everything else he says, this is both an overgeneralization and an interesting remark. Everyone else in the book overgeneralizes too, and like David, they do it with style. You might say that overgeneralization is a way of reaching for style, a habit of oversimplifying things into aphorisms. "The Married Lovers" is like a bright but uneasy offspring of the maxims of La Rochefoucauld and "Human Sexual Inadequacy" by Masters and Johnson. It pretends, with some justice, to be a novel.

David, who is a surgeon in his 40s, took an overdose of Thorazine when his wife told him one day that she had been experimenting with other men, including male whores at cafes—in order to find out what her husband wanted from her in bed and why he found her so disappointing. Why are we so proper in our bedroom, she asks him. "Behind the closed doors of our bedroom we could have done anything we wished." But neither, apparently, knew what they wished. So David took Thorazine and ended up researching his soul in a mental hospital and his wife Anne did the same thing at home.

When she visited him, they found it difficult to speak face to face, so they adopted the strategy of writing letters to be more candid. Or, rather, Mr. Horwitz adopted this strategy so he could cram all his pet peeves and favorite solutions into them. The letters are rather like the epistolary novels delivered by the characters in Aldous Huxley's novels. But this is not altogether bad. There are many witty and/or telling lines. Anne asks David in one of her letters whether he ever saw her as a really separate entity—as separate, say, as a Rembrandt. She writes of their 16-year-old son Martin that he misses his father, but he missed him more when he was at home.

In one of his letters to her, David says that it is more comfortable to be insane than sane. It brings one's sense of responsibility within bearable limits. He writes that he "wanted to die with some reassurance" that "I could return to life if I didn't like what I found in dying." When they finally get to talking, they cannot shake off their epistolary styles. David says "being separate held us together. We were like compulsive gamblers. One day we would win each other, the next day we would lose." What do you want in a wife, Anne asks. "Do you want a wife who will go to bed with you every night—a \$200-a-night call girl? A wife who will be your mother when she's not a call girl? A wife who will manage your life like a concierge who she's not a call girl or a mother?" "If I really reached for you in bed," she says on another occasion, "I would frighten you." "The gloriousness" of sex is too much for the everyday psyche. But she and David seem to think that fear—sexual fear—is at the root of every marriage. We are without defenses in sex, she says, and we don't know how to protect ourselves against this feeling. She finds sex—not random, but loving sex—so indescribable that it is "beyond the skill of any writer." This does not prevent her—or the author—from continuing to pursue it to its logical conclusion in our lives, especially in this decade. He guesses that parents keep their intimate record, like a joint diary of their marriage, so that their children can show them the "son those children never suspect they have. If we can't believe in a sex, David asks, how can I believe in the children who read from it. He is bothered by the fact that his son smokes marijuana. In my day, he reminds me masturbated. When his wife says, "I can handle it," David warns at least one heart who he answers "I would rather see you handling a paintbrush a hammer or a sawblade."

The view from the suicide was pretty literary, as if there were nothing like a brush with death to bring out the poetry in people. One woman patient says she tried to hang herself because her husband said she was a corpse in bed and, because she liked the feeling of being suspended over the earth. Another younger woman "blamed" her aversion to marriage on the fact that she "wanted the comfort of a man but not the man." She observes, too, that "we seem to have a shortage of people who are well and a preponderance of people who are sick. It's the people now who have to be gay and treated." It's unfortunate, she says, that "the for 'his' or 'one's' and be a positively morbid fondness, winding up his perorations with sentence to the effect that what has just been said is what subject is "all about."

"All marriages must be rejected," Anne declares, rather mischievously adding, "marriage is a multiplicity of 'unlucky to a wife.'" "We have not yet learned what marriage is," David replies getting into the spirit of a thing and preparing to leave hospital. "We'll live and get to know one another and pleasure in who we are." In a line, "The Married Lovers" trembles between "platitudinous" profundity, like Life.

Mr. Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Wren

ACROSS

- 1 Pitcher's mound
- 5 Like some sports fans
- 10 Sluggers' life blood
- 14 Symbol of Maine
- 15 Dodge
- 16 Monster
- 17 Can. province
- 18 Flat surfaces
- 19 Foreign particle in wool
- 20 Two-thirds of a double-play combo
- 23 Smile joyously
- 24 Capetown
- 25 "It's great to be young and..."
- 28 Despised
- 33 Deadens
- 34 Chess turns
- 35 Common verb
- 36 Indigo
- 37 Flogged
- 38 Sound of a sleek engine
- 39 School org.
- 40 Tiresome ones
- 41 M.V.P. award, for instance
- 42 See 20 Across
- 44 Cold and stormy

DOWN

- 1 Town in Belgium
- 2 Lively time
- 3 Opposed
- 4 Cause of diamonds
- 5 Echo
- 6 View with
- 7 Baiting maneuver
- 8 Thought: Prefix
- 9 Abandoned
- 10 Aaron specialties
- 11 Russian name
- 12 Immortal Speaker
- 13 Tennis unit
- 21 Golfer Venturi et al.
- 22 Sights, as from the Eiffel Tower
- 25 Adjust
- 26 Give the (rev up)
- 27 Of a pelvic bone
- 28 Recipient
- 29 Two-night game times
- 30 Riddle
- 31 Wild throw, for instance
- 32 Town in New Hampshire
- 34 Grape refuse
- 37 Struggles
- 38 High church officials
- 40 Dugout items
- 41 Trumpeter Al
- 43 Sweethearts
- 44 Famous baseball brothers
- 46 Sire
- 47 Musical passage
- 48 Without others
- 49 Resign
- 50 Press upon
- 51 Friend
- 52 Sports
- 53 Make an offer
- 56 It creeps up on one

